

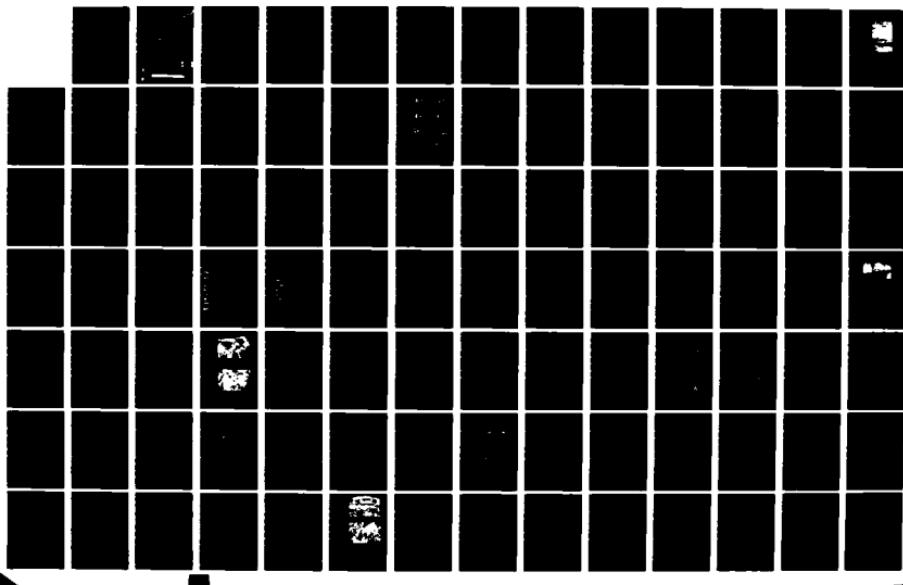
MD-A127 373 TRINIDAD RESERVOIR SALVAGE ARCHAEOLOGY 1970 SITES
TC:C9:9B TC:C9:23 TC:C9:24 TC:C9:302(U) S K IRELAND
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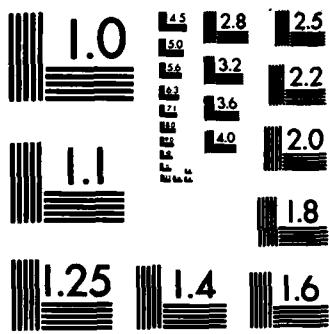
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Excavation of four sites with architectural elements in conjunction with the Trinidad COE Reservoir project. Sites exhibited ceramics from the Taos region of New Mexico and the western Oklahoma area.

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Frank Frazier, University of Colorado, provided petrographic analysis of certain lithic materials. Through Frank's efforts previous erroneous reporting can be corrected. I previously reported an indigenous material commonly utilized for chipped stone implements as basalt (Ireland 1970). This black to gray stone is shale that has undergone contact metamorphism and is properly called hornfels or argillite (the term used here).

The 1970 students and volunteers included Robin Ashbaugh, Marlene Chalone, Maddy Couture, Cathy Daniel, Willard Louden, Michelle Machone, Ralph Marsh, Jack Traeger, Peter Traeger, and Caryl Wood. They made this report possible. My "right hand" was Mrs. Ruth Henritze. Ruth acted as laboratory director, was responsible for the osteological analysis and was, on occasion, pressed into service in the field. Since the 1970 field work Caryl Wood, with the aid of Dr. G. W. Gill of the

University of Wyoming, has analyzed the human osteological specimens from site TC:C9:302. The basic data for this material is presented here. A complete analysis of all human osteological specimens from the Trinidad Reservoir region by Caryl is in progress. Caryl, Robin Ashbaugh, Victoria Paradiso and Judith Sandoval have drawn the maps and illustrations presented here.

The analysis of ceramic materials presented here is mine. But previous examination of Trinidad area ceramics by Steward Peckham of the Museum of New Mexico Research Laboratory, Santa Fe and Dr. Robert E. Bell of the University of Oklahoma have provided a foundation for that analysis.

INTRODUCTION

If a successful field school is measured in terms of dirt moved, then the 1970 Trinidad State Junior College Archaeological Field School was the least successful in this institutions history. I am idealistic enough to believe that excavation is only one of the initial steps in archaeology; that at minimum, a site report acceptable to professional archaeologists is produced. I believe that minimum requirements for the 1970 field activities is met here.

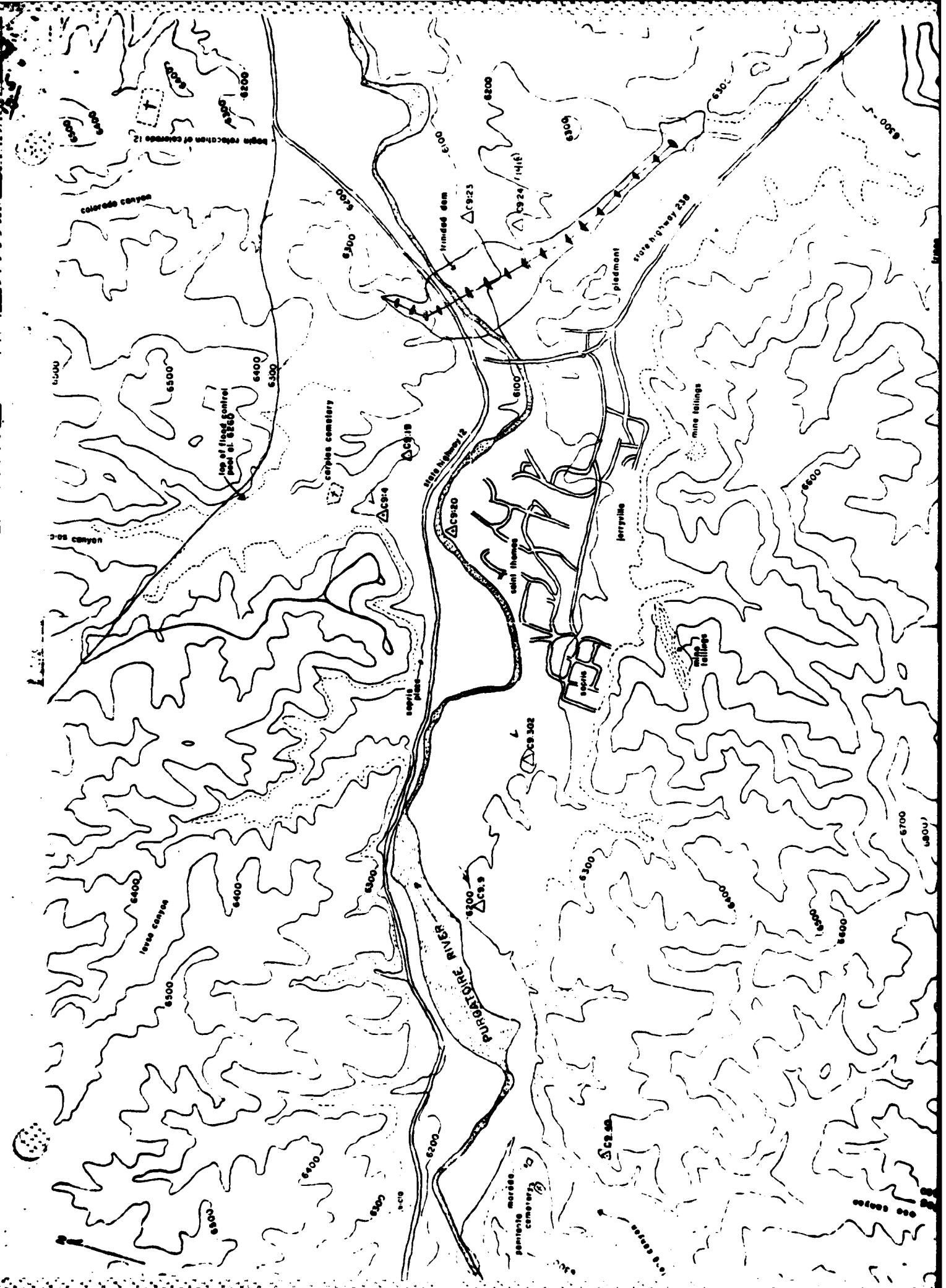
The conditions under which the data for this report were collected and analyzed were less than ideal. Far fewer students than I had anticipated enrolled for the 1970 program. None of the students or volunteers involved were present for the duration of the field season.

Sites TC:C9:23 & TC:C9:24 were destroyed by Dam construction activities before we could test them. Both of these sites were excavated by Galen Baker in 1963 under a yet to be satisfied National Park Service contract. Though site reports for these sites are presented here, I had hoped to gain an intimate first hand knowledge of each by personally working within them.

Because of difficulties with the private owners of land within the Trinidad Reservoir area, the 1970 field work was delayed. Final settlement between the owners & the U.S. Corps of Engineers had not yet been made and many owners were unwilling to cooperate with a National Park Service salvage archaeology project. Permission to excavate TC:C9:20 & TC:C9:40 in the 1970 field season could not be secured. Permission to excavate TC:C9:9B (TC:C9:10) was granted in late July, 1970, by the Sebben brothers.

The 1970 excavation of TC:C9:9B was begun with sub-minimal documentation of previous excavation. In fact, original notes, maps, photographs and/or artifacts from this site as well as from other excavated Reservoir area sites (TC:C9:20, TC:C9:23, TC:C9:24, and TC:C9:102) and from other Las Animas County, Colorado sites were sent to me as late as May 25, 1972. Most of these materials were sent after the 1970 field work. The late receipt of the materials occurred despite my requests for their return that pre-date the summer of 1970. This uncooperativeness of Galen Baker necessitated the reanalysis of TC:C9:9B, TC:C9:23 and TC:C9:24 and, thus, the re-writing of this report.

Though not included in the contract, a portion of the 1970 field season was spent at TC:C9:302. Two human burials were removed from this site because of imminent destruction by gravel operations. The Leone Sand & Gravel Company was most cooperative and moved their heavy equipment to an adjacent area upon the initial discovery of human bones.



TC:C9:9B

This prehistoric archaeological site is within the boundaries of the Trinidad Reservoir and is situated on the same alluvial terrace as TC:C9:9 (Fig. 1). The geographical and environmental setting has been described elsewhere (Ireland 1970, 1971). Approximately 80 feet separate the two structures; TC:C9:9B being east-northeast of TC:C9:9. Situated on the first level geographical prominence above the flood plain of the Purgatoire River (second alluvial terrace), the elevation of TC:C9:9B is ca. 6,230 feet above sea level.

This site has a succession of designations. Initially the sites on this terrace were known collectively as the Leone Bluff Sites (LBS). This particular site was LBS Feature F of Area IV. Unfortunately, Galen Baker left no master map of the terrace to precisely differentiate between the various areas and features. A later designation for this particular structure, also used by Galen Baker, was TC:C9:10. In July, 1970, I gave it yet another number (TC:C9:9B) because at that time I was uncertain of the proper previous designations. Since the completion of the 1970 field work, Baker has returned materials to Trinidad State Junior College to verify the above information. The most recent number will be retained here. Baker's original grid system for TC:C9:9B was not utilized in 1970. Instead the five foot horizontal grid system from TC:C9:9 (which was Galen Baker's) was extended to cover the TC:C9:9B area.

A crew of six students excavated in and around the structure from July 3 to July 23, 1963. Despite the fact that I have listed the authorship of the 1963 field notes for TC:C9:10, TC:C9:23, and TC:C9:24 as "Baker et.al.", I have no indication that it was anyone but "et. al."

In my opinion the treatment (or lack there of) of this site (and others in the Trinidad region) by Galen Baker is inexcusable. Had the 1963 excavation of this site been handled in a professional manner, there would have been no need for the 1970 excavations. Our field work at TC:C9:9B occurred between July 31 and August 20, 1970. I personally supervised 100% of the 1970 excavations.

Architectural Features

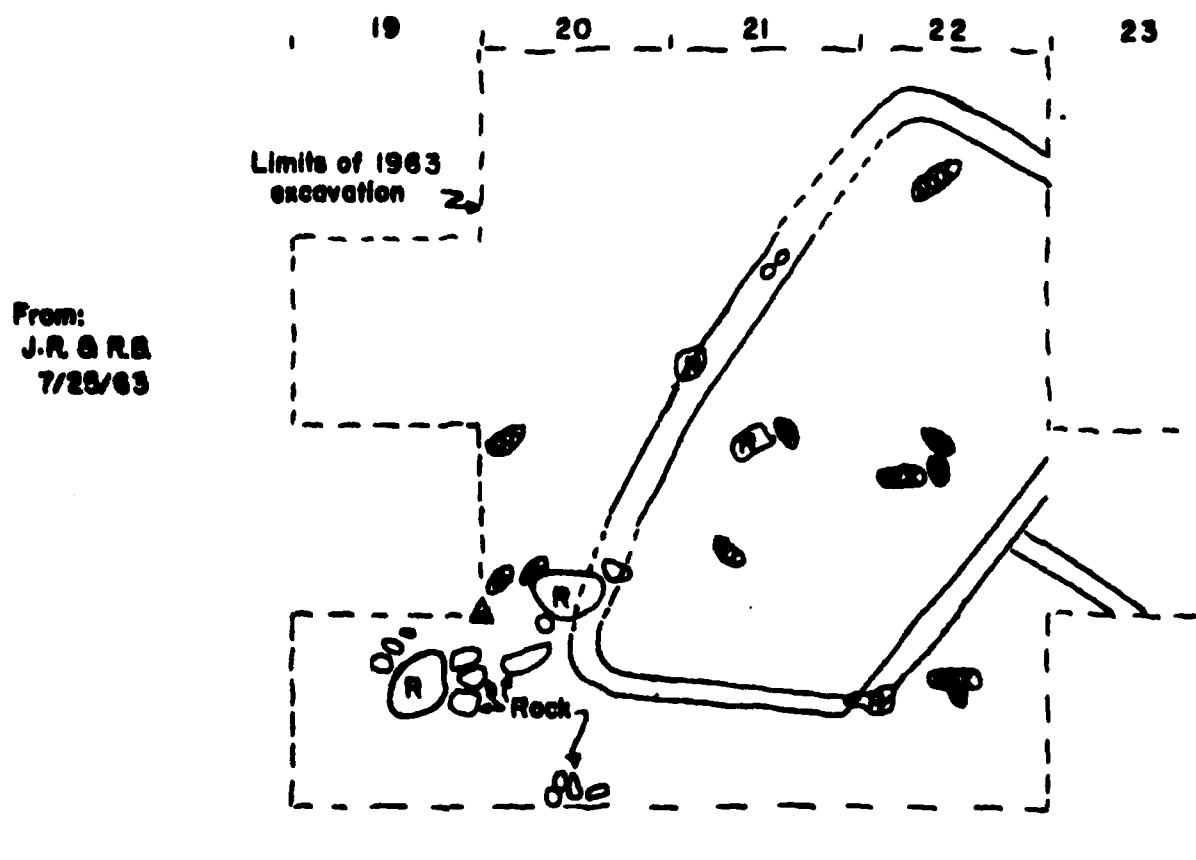
Field notes and maps of TC:C9:9B (Baker, et. al. 1963a) are sparse and conflict on architectural details. Maps and notes taken early in the 1963 season postulate a single ovoid mud-walled room, while later notes and maps claim a rectangular room with a contiguous mud wall to account for a second and possibly a third room (Fig. 2). The 1963 documentation is sub-minimal.

My observations in 1969 revealed low rounded ridges of dirt in the excavated portions of this site. The placement of these ridges corresponded with the mud walls of the later drawn maps of this site. My quick troweling through portions of three of these ridges did not substantiate the presence of mud walls.

All of the 1970 excavation of TC:C9:9B was particularly sensitive to the possible existence of mud walls. Excavation in adjacent areas where these "walls" should have continued and, finally, careful troweling through these dirt ridges failed to confirm the presence of mud walls at TC:C9:9B. These "walls" had been carved out of the fill of the jacal structure described below. The "floor" of the 1963 excavations was also fill in most areas.

TC:C9:10 (LBS, Area IV, Feature F)

Figure



LEGEND



Rock

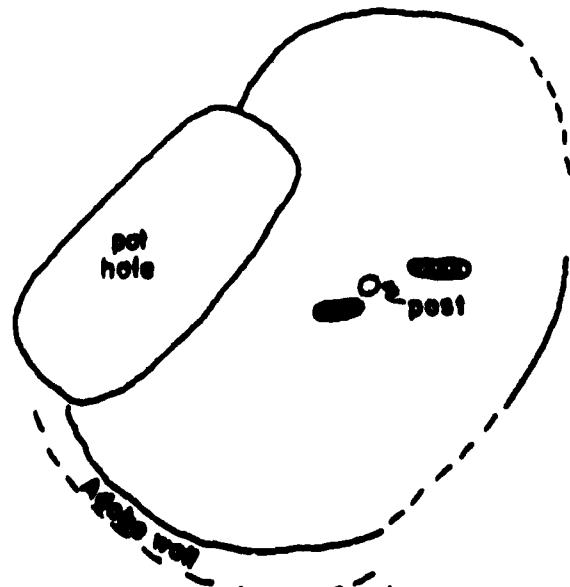


Charred wood

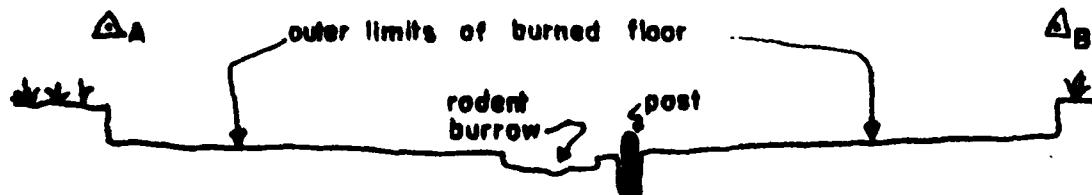
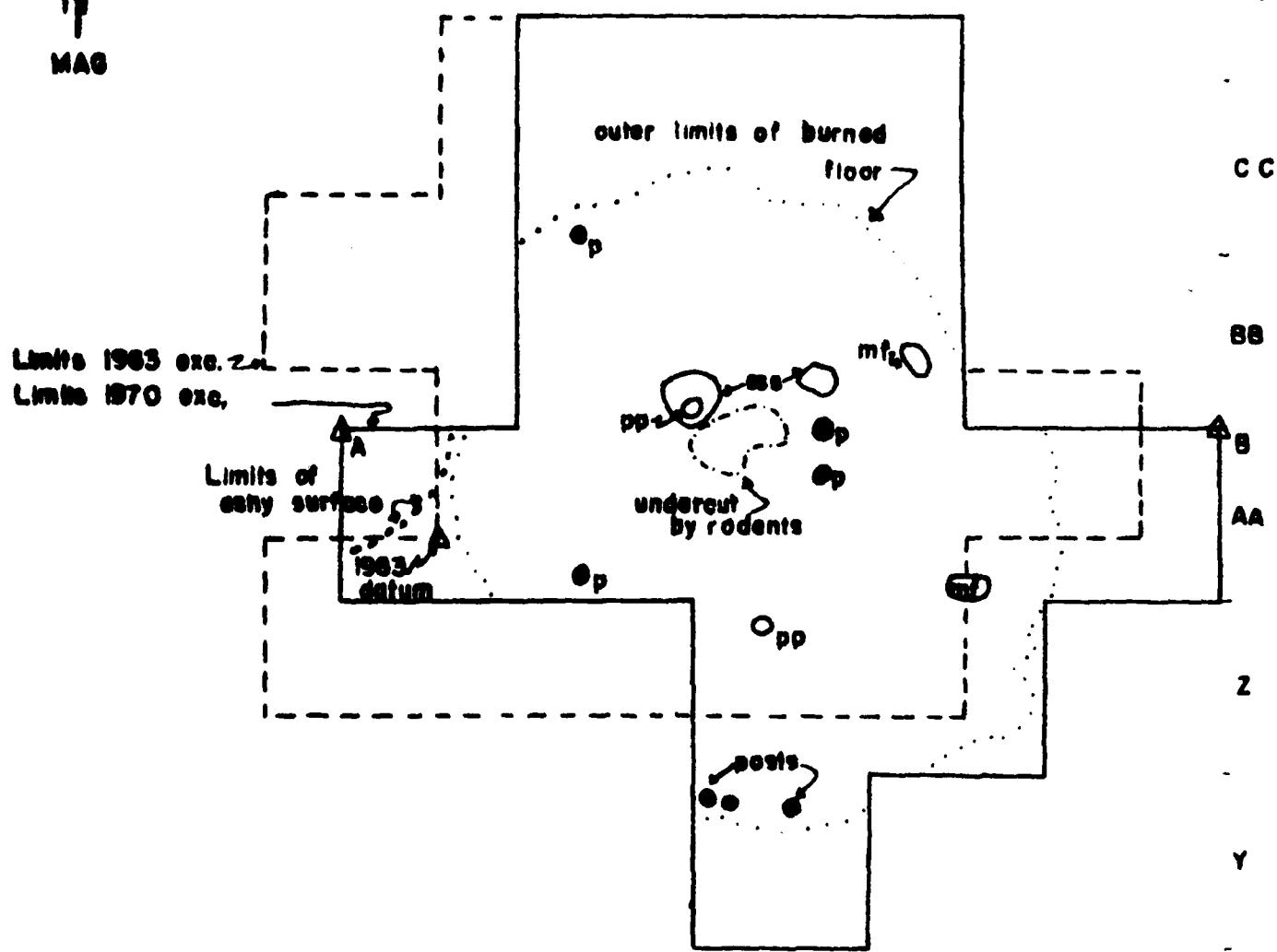
0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 ft.

From:

Roger Brown
7/28/83



MAG



TC:C9:9B
LEGEND

- PP Possible Post
- P Post, in situ
- △ A Datum point A
- △ B Shaped Sandstone Slab
- mf Metate Fragment

SCALE



CEW

Figure 4.

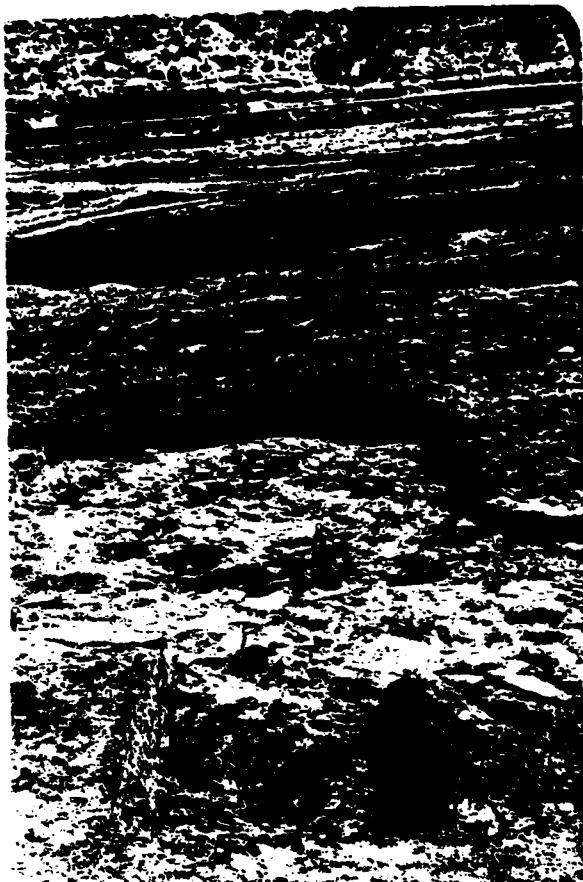


Figure 4. TC:C9:9B, looking north, 1970.
Steel pins mark in six posts. Purgatoire
River and Colorado Highway 12 in background.

The 1970 excavations revealed a round single-roomed jacal or wattle and daub structure (Figs. 3-4). The superstructure had burned and consequently "burned" the soil floor. This floor was slightly depressed in its center. The outer limits of the burned floor are irregular but nearly circular in outline. As determined by the presence of four in situ perimeter posts, the inside diameter of the jacal structure is ca. 16 feet. To judge from the positions of these posts relative to the fire-reddened floor surface, the burning superstructure fell inward upon itself.

This, however, does not explain the concentration of ash located in Grid 37AA; immediately to the west of the structure. It is assumed that this ash came from a source other than this jacal structure; perhaps from a stack of firewood or yet another structure such as a drying rack although no evidence for either alternative was discovered.

In 1970, three other in situ posts were located adjacent to the center of the house structure. These charred posts are interpreted as center posts. Two additional pieces of wood, also interpreted as center posts, were disturbed by recent rodent activity which obliterated the assumed post holes (molds). Each of the seven posts and two possible posts was charred along most of its presented length. The fact that the butt (socketed) end of each post was charred probably indicates this end of each post was placed in a fire before its final placement. Whether the purpose was to trim splinters, fire-harden or both is uncertain. The basic data for each of the

wood specimens collected from TC:C9:9B is presented below.

Grid	Length (cm.)	Max. Dia. (cm.)	Type	Comments
39AA-39BB	15.2	14.7	Ponderosa Pine??	Center post
39AA	5.6	3.8	Juniper	Center post
38AA	15.8	19.4	Juniper	Center post
38BB-39BB	16.2	12.5	Juniper	Possible center post
39Z	19.0	10.2	Pinyon	Possible center post
38CC	11.3	4.5	Juniper	Peripheral post
39Y	18.3	5.5	Pinyon	Peripheral post
39Y	4.2	2.8	Pinyon	Peripheral post
39Y	3.8	1.9	Pinyon ?	Peripheral post
39BB	9.1	1.4	Pinyon ?	From superstructure?

The house floor was 11-17 inches below the soil surface. The fill of the house contained a significant volume of oxidized clay and charcoal especially in the lower 6 inches or so. The amount of charcoal and oxidized clay (some with impressions of wooden elements 1-2 cm. in diameter) declined rapidly outside of the house structure.

In 1970, twelve slabs of sandstone that had been shaped by man were recovered from TC:C9:9B. These tabular pieces of stone had been shaped in their outline only--there is no evidence of incising or abrasion of either flat surface of any specimen. Each of the slabs is reddened and blackened by fire, but whether this was done prior to or during the burning of the house is not certain. Thus, whether these stones functioned as so-called "griddle stones", as part of the superstructure (smoke hole cover or roof patch) or both is unclear.

No firepit was defined at TC:C9:9B in either 1963 or 1970. However, in 1970 an area disturbed by rodents was found immediately north of the

center of the house floor. The fill of this rodent den contained a particularly high volume of small chunks of charcoal and a very low volume of oxidized clay. This rodent den measured 31 x 20 inches at the floor and may represent a disturbed (and enlarged) firepit. If such a firepit existed, it would have measured less than 20 inches in diameter and less than 6 inches in depth. There was no evidence of a raised mud collar around the circumference of the presumed firepit.

The only other floor features attributable to TC:C9B are two metates. The specimen from Grid 40AA was overturned while the one from Grid 40BB was found working surface upright.

A lateral entranceway facing the east or adjacent compass points was anticipated. However, such was not defined. Perhaps the shaped sandstone slab found at floor level in grids 38BB and 39BB represents the cover for a roof entrance/smoke hole.

Excavational Summary

In order to conform to my previous report on excavation in the Trinidad Reservoir area, the following summary form will be used. The jacal structure is here called Feature 1 and a separate, but adjacent test trench is called Feature 2.

Feature 1

Type of feature: Single jacal or wattle and daub room.
Excavated by:

Galen R. Baker
Stephen K. Ireland

Season worked:
1963
1970

Plan:

Form: Circular.
Size: Inside diameter ca. 16 feet.

Walls/roof:

Construction: Jacal (Wattle and daub).
Standing height: 3 inches (charred, in situ perimeter post).
Probable height: 5-6 feet.

Wall Openings: No door defined. Anticipated lateral extended doorway, but no evidence for such. Entrance may have been combined with smoke hole in roof. No ventilator defined either.

Floor: Shallow (6 inch) saucer-shaped depression in ground. Original soil preparation probably consisted of stripping of sod and some soil. No evidence of puddling.

Post holes: Three charred center posts and four perimeter posts in situ. In addition, two charred wooden elements in holes were located near the center of the structure--interpreted as center posts which have been disturbed by rodents.

Fire pit: None defined. However, a rather large rodent den in the center of the floor may represent a disturbed and enlarged fire pit. If so, it would have been less than 20 inches in diameter and less than 6 inches in depth. There was no evidence of a mud collar around this rodent den.

Other floor details: Two metates and two shaped sandstone slabs which may have functioned as "griddle stones" and/or smoke hole cover. Lack of evidence for additional peripheral posts may be due to shallowness of holes and/or substantial rodent activity.

Fill: Upper 3-4 1/2 inches-humus layer with some artifacts and flecks

of charcoal. The approximately 8-14 inches below this (down to floor level) was a very hard, compact sandy wind-blown alluvium. The 5-6 inches above floor level contained the majority of culturally derived material.

Remarks: Rodent activity was substantial and evident at all excavated levels. Structure burned and abandoned.

Feature 2

Type of feature: L-shaped test trench.

Location: SW of jacal structure; between it and structure of TC:C9:9

Excavated by:

Stephen K. Ireland

Season worked:

1970

Size:

Width: 15 feet N-S (grids 37W, 37X&37Y)

Length: 15 feet E-W (grids 35W, 36 W& 37W).

Depth: 12 inches below soil surface in grids 37X&37Y;
6 inches in other grids.

Fill:

Upper 3-4 inches was humus layer. Remaining excavated depths were a very hard, compact sandy wind-blown alluvium. Sparse charcoal and occasional artifact at various depths with no apparent cultural stratigraphy.

Remarks: Less rodent activity than in and immediately adjacent to jacal structure. No evidence of architecture despite several sandstone slabs on 1970 soil surface. Did not excavate deep enough to locate aboriginal soil surface/use surface. Unable to associate the few artifacts from this trench to any specific structure because of lack of cultural stratigraphy in the trench and the multiple occupations of this terrace.

ARTIFACT ANALYSIS AND CLASSIFICATION

The method of artifact analysis and the presentation of data conforms to previous reporting (see Ireland 1970). The artifacts recovered from this site prior to 1970 are incorporated here. See Fig. 5 for illustrations.

Chipped Stone Artifacts

Thirty-three chipped stone artifacts from TC:C9:98 are on deposit at Trinidad State Junior College. Twenty-nine are made of argillite, two of obsidian, one of chalcedony and one of quartzite.

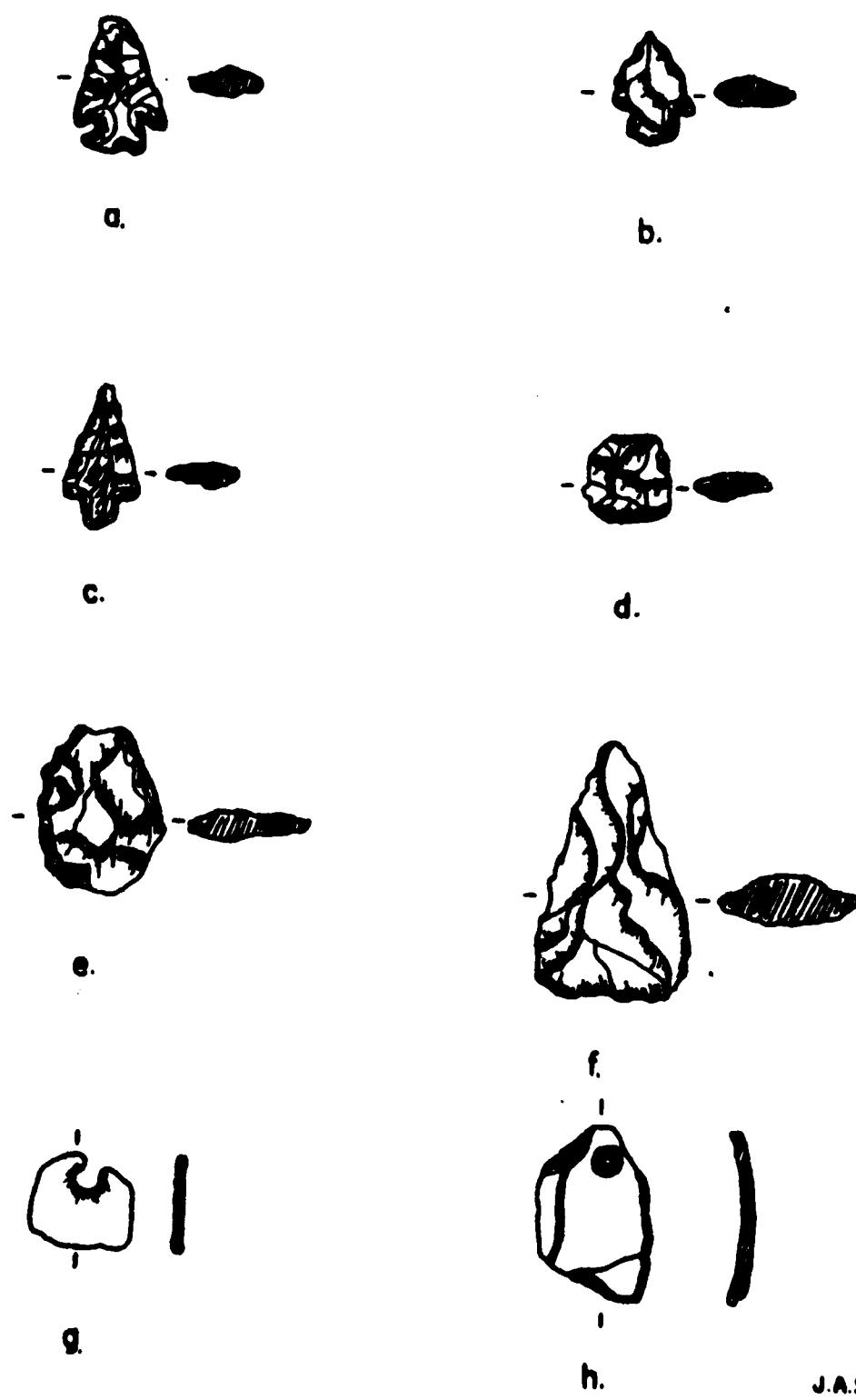
Triangular Side-notched Projectile Points

Only three specimens of this type were recovered from this site. The maximum width of each was below the diagonal notches (near the base). The basal outline for two is slightly convex. Of these two, one possesses a single notch as does the third specimen. The two with a single side notch may be unfinished.

Triangular Corner-notched Projectile Points

The two specimens of this type were both fragmentary but complete enough to safely place in this category. One possessed a straight base while the basal outline of the other was slightly convex.

Figure 5



Actual Size

J.A.S.

Stemmed Projectile Points

One projectile point from TC:C9:9B possessed a definite basal stem with an otherwise triangular outline.

Projectile Points too Fragmentary to Sub-categorize

Each of the four artifacts of this type was broken across its basal portion in such a way that it can not be determined whether it was side-notched, corner-notched or stemmed. All presented a triangular outline.

Projectile Points or Knives

Each of the nine specimens placed in this category were fragmentary and demonstrated no evidence of notches. Three of these were nearly complete and could not have had notches. The basal outlines of three were slightly convex; one was greatly convex. Four were highly fragmentary and may represent either notched or unnotched points. The remaining artifact in this category is roughly triangular in outline with bifacial secondary chipping only on its tip.

Knives

All five specimens placed in this category possess at least one bifacially chipped edge. The general outline of each was triangular to sub-triangular. The two complete specimens have slightly convex bases. One has secondary chipping on both faces of all edges while the other

possesses the striking platform and has secondary chipping on one face . one side and on both faces of the base. Two of the three fragmentary specimens are bifacially chipped on all edges present; the third is chipped on only one face of one edge. None of these five artifacts were placed in the projectile point or knife category because of their large size.

Drills

The original field notes (Baker et.al. 1963a) document the presence of a drill at TC:C9:9B. This specimen is not on deposit at T.S.J.C., but a description and sketch reveal its type (flared base), measurements, and provenience. It was found in the fill of the structure. Its petrographic composition is not documented.

Scrapers

The one scraper from this site possessed only one working edge-- along its greatest dimension or side. The unifacially chipped implement was made from a sizeable core of argillite and possessed no special shape or outline.

Utilized Flakes

Eight specimens have been placed in this category. All are of argillite and all demonstrate their utilization as tools through scarring on one or more of their edges. The missing use flakes from seven of

these indicate their use as a knife or cutting tool while the eighth was probably used in a scraping motion. None show any indication of intentional formation of the tool into a predetermined form. In fact, one possesses a striking platform and one has a portion of one edge that was rounded by erosion (nodules of argillite can be found in the Pur-gatoire River and in Pleistocene gravel deposits in this area).

K-1

K-1
UF-2

SN-1
St-1
TF-2
PK-3
K-2
Sc-1
UF-4

CN-1
TF-1

PK-1, D-1, UF-1

Feature 2: SN-1, PK-2

Surface Collection: CN-1, TF-1, PK-2, K-1, UF-1

Exact Provenience Unknown: SN-1, PK-1

TC:C9.9B-- Gross Provenience of Chipped Stone Artifacts

SN Side-Notched points (total:3).
CN Corner-Notched points (total:2).
St Stemmed points (total:1).
TF Points Too Fragmentary to sub-categorize (total:4).
PK Points or Knives (total:9).
K Knives (total:5).
D Drills (total:1).
Sc Scrapers (total:1).
UF Utilized Flakes (Total:8).

Measurements in cm.*

Type	l	w	th	Grid-Depth	Material	Comments
SN	0.0	1.4+	0.3	39Y	F.L.	Argillite
SN	1.4+	1.1+	0.3	36W	A.F.	Argillite
SN	1.5	1.3	0.3	EPU	---	Argillite
CN	1.9+	1.3	0.3	40CC	S.	Argillite
CN	1.6	1.2	0.4	41AA	F.	Argillite
St	2.1	1.0	0.3	39Z	A.F.	Argillite
TF	1.1+	1.0+	0.3	39BB	F.L.	Argillite
TF	1.4+	1.0	0.3	45Y	S.	Argillite
TF	1.5+	1.2+	0.4	41AA	F.	Argillite

*A plus (+) sign indicates a measurement of an incomplete or fragmentary specimen.

** S.=Surface, A.F.=Above Fill or equivalent, F=Fill of structure or equivalent, F.L.=Floor Level or equivalent, E.P.U.= Exact Provenience Unknown.

TF	1.8+	1.8	0.3	40AA	A.F.	Chalcedony
PK	1.3+	1.3	0.3	36W	A.F.	Argillite
PK	2.0+	1.4	0.4	20M	F.	Argillite
PK	1.2+	1.0+	0.3+	35LJ.	S.	Obidian
PK	0.9+	2.0	0.4	37Y	A.F.	Obidian
PK	2.4	2.0	0.4	R.P.U.	--	Argillite
						Secondary chipping on tip
PK	2.3+	1.8	0.4	39AA	F.I.	Argillite
PK	1.2+	0.6+	0.3	39Y	A.F.	Argillite
PK	1.2+	0.8+	0.3	50S	S.	Argillite
PK	1.1+	0.9	0.2	39S	A.F.	Quartzite
K	3.8	2.3	0.7	40S	F.I.	Argillite
K	2.7+	1.7+	0.6	41NN	S.	Argillite
K	4.2	2.7	0.8	40CC	F.I.	Argillite
K	2.3+	2.0+	0.4+	37AA	F.	Argillite
K	2.2+	2.6+	0.6+	39AA	F.	Argillite
D	4.4	1.3	0.7	20L	F.	Unknown
Sc	3.8	2.6	1.1	21M	F.	Argillite
UF	4.6	3.4	0.5	39AA	A.F.	Argillite
UF	6.0	4.3	1.3	37AA	A.F.	Argillite
UF	4.8	2.8	1.0	39Y	A.F.	Argillite
UF	4.4	2.9	1.0	38BB	F.I.	Argillite
UF	2.4	1.9	0.6	20M	A.F.	Argillite
UF	2.7	1.9	0.8	19N	A.F.	Argillite
UF	3.6	3.1	1.2	R.P.U.	S.	Argillite
UF	4.8	2.5	0.9	21M	A.F.	Argillite
						Used in scraping motion

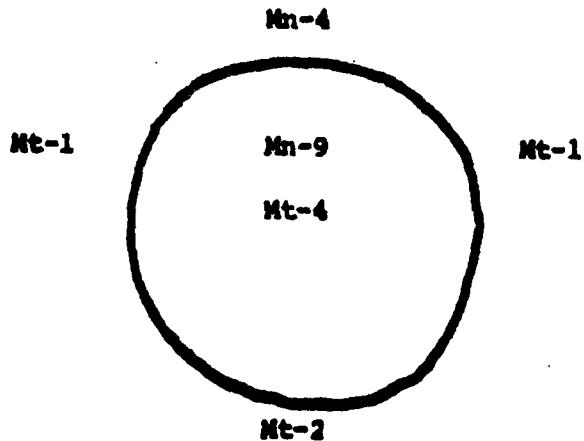
Ground Stone Artifacts

Manos

Fifteen manos were recovered from TC:C9:9B. Nine are complete and six are fragmentary. Only one is longer than the arbitrary length of 18.0 cm. and is therefore called a two-handed mano. Seven of the one-handed manos (or fragments less than 18.0 cm. in length) are unifacial while seven are bifacial. Manos retrieved from this site in 1963 were discarded prior to 1968. Incomplete information was recorded for these discarded manos. Thus, such details as pecked working surfaces may have been lost. One unifacial specimen definitely possess a pecked working surface and one bifacial example has two. Curiously, none of the manos were recovered from the floor of the house structure and only one from the house fill despite the presence of floor level metates.

Metates

One complete metate and ten fragments of metates are attributed to this site. The complete specimen and one nearly complete were located on the floor of the burned structure. The whole metate was found in an overturned position while the other was upright. Three of these eleven artifacts are of sandstone while eight are made of vesicular basalt. Slab metates possess a working surface which is slightly depressed into a surface which is parallel to its opposite side. Basin metates have a deep concave working surface. The outer surfaces of the basin metates have been shaped on all surfaces so that the walls and bottom are nearly the same thickness. The metates recovered from this site in 1963 were discarded prior to 1968. Incomplete data for these artifacts is available.



Feature 2: Mt-2
 Surface Collection: Mn-2
 Exact Provenience Unknown: Mt-1

TC:CD:98-- Gross Provenience of Manus and Metates.

Mn Manus (total: 15).
 Mt Metates (total: 11).

Type	Measurements in cm			Grid	Depth	Mat.	Al	Comments
	l.	w.	th.					
Mn	8.9	7.6	3.8	21M	A.F.	Sandstone		Unifacial
Mn	12.1	10.2	4.4	2140	A.F.		?	Unifacial
Mn	10.2	7.6	3.8	21-0	A.F.	Sandstone		Unifacial
Mn	14.0	9.5	5.7	23L	A.F.	Sandstone		Unifacial
Mn	9.8+	10.8	4.9	40BB	F.	Sandstone		Unifacial; pecked
Mn	7.4+	7.7	4.8	38E	A.F.			Unifacial
Mn	10.3+	6.4	3.8	20M	A.F.	Sandstone		Unifacial
Mn	12.3+	10.1	4.0	60E	A.F.	Sandstone		Bifacial; shaped outline; pitted
Mn	12.7	8.3	5.1	22L	A.F.		?	Bifacial, shaped outline
Mn	9.8	9.3	4.1	39AA	A.F.	Sandstone		Bifacial
Mn	8.6	10.1	2.5	21L	S.	Sandstone		Bifacial
Mn	14.0	12.1	5.1	21L	S.	Sandstone		Bifacial
Mn	15.2	8.3	3.3	22M	A.F.	Sandstone		Bifacial
Mn	10.2+	7.7	3.5	21-0	A.F.	Sandstone		Bifacial
Mn	19.1	14.0	3.6	21-0	A.F.		?	Bifacial, two-handed, shaped outline
Mt	29.0	23.2	9.2	40BB	F.L.	V.basalt		Basin, one open end, overturned
Mt	23.8+	24.3	7.4	40BB	F.L.	V.basalt		Basin
Mt	19.0+	10.8+	6.7	41B	A.F.	V.basalt		Basin
Mt	11.4+	6.4+	7.7	39Y	F.	V.basalt		Basin
Mt	9.4+	7.7+	6.4+	37X	A.F.	V.basalt		Basin
Mt	12.4+	1.4+	2.2+	39Y	F.	V.basalt		Presumed basin
Mt	15.2+	8.9+	8.2+	19L	A.F.	V.basalt		Basin
Mt	21.3+	22.5+	5.7+	?	?	Sandstone		Basin
Mt	2.3+	8.2+	2.1+	35W	A.F.	V.basalt		Presumed basin
Mt	10.2+	8.8+	2.5	20N	F.	Sandstone		Slab
Mt	9.6+	12.8+	3.8	22M	F.	Sandstone		Slab

Miscellaneous Stone Artifacts

Shaped Sandstone Slabs

In 1970 twelve slabs of sandstone that had been intentionally shaped were found at TC:C9:9B. Each of these artifacts had been shaped by percussion in outline only. Some have been heated, but whether as a griddle stone or in the burning of the structure or both is uncertain. Any of several specimens could have functioned as a cover for a possible smoke hole or cover for a possible roof entrance. Those with one or more edges made from a long single unaltered fracture are presumed to be fragmentary.

Stone Pipe

A fragment of a stone pipe of limestone was found on the still surface in Grid 32AA. The pipe was apparently never completed as the holes drilled from either end did not meet. The angle between the incomplete bowl and incomplete stem of the fragment is 135°. This pipe fragment is nearly identical to two pipe fragments found in the adjacent structure (TC:C9:9). Because this particular fragment was nearly equidistant between the two structures, it isn't certain to which inventory it should be assigned.

Graphite

Seven pieces of graphite came from TC:C9:9B. Three had several work facets and four display no evidence of alteration by man. Whether this graphite was used as an abrasive or a pigment or both is not known.

SSS-1

SSS-10
GW - 2
GW - 1

GU - 1

Feature 2: GW-1, GU-1
 Surface Collection: P-1, GU-1
 Exact Provenience Unknown: SSS-1

TC:C9:98-- Gross Provenience of Miscellaneous Stone Artifacts

SSS	Shaped Sandstone Slabs (Total:12).
P	Pipe (Total:1).
GW	Graphite - worked (Total:3).
GU	Graphite - unworked (Total:4).

Type	Measurements in cm.			Grid	Depth	Material	Comments
	l	w	th				
SSS	58	51	4	38BB-39BB	F.L.	Sandstone	
SSS	44+	46	4	39BB	F.L.	Sandstone	
SSS	35+	33+	4	38AA	F.	Sandstone	
SSS	29+	22+	3	37AA	F.	Sandstone	
SSS	39+	28+	3	38AA	F.	Sandstone	
SSS	31+	26+	4	40Y-40B	F.	Sandstone	
SSS	27+	14+	4	40B	F.	Sandstone	
SSS	40	24+	4	40B	F.	Sandstone	
SSS	29+	22+	3	37AA	F.	Sandstone	
SSS	20+	13+	2	40Z	F.	Sandstone	
SSS	22+	12+	5	40B	F.	Sandstone	
SSS	75	46+	3	EPU	-	Sandstone	
P	2.7+	2.6+	2.1+	32AA	S.	Limestone	Angle of elbow: 135°
GW	1.9	1.5	0.6	39AA	F.	Graphite	9 work facets
GW	2.4	2.4	2.2	37W	A.F.	Graphite	3 work facets
GW	2.6	2.4	2.0	40AA	A.F.	Graphite	5 work facets
GU	8.3	6.5	3.9	40Z	F.	Graphite	
GU	3.7	3.1	2.8	41PP	S.	Graphite	
GU	4.3	3.8	3.5	37W	A.F.	Graphite	
GU	2.9	2.8	2.5	39Y	F.	Graphite	

Shell Artifacts

A single specimen is placed in this category: a fragment of a pendant of unknown genus and species. It was found in the fill of the structure in Grid 40AA.

Bone and Antler Artifacts

Awls

Each of the six awls from TC:C9:9B is made from a splinter of mammalian long bone. Two are complete; four are presumed fragmentary.

Tubular Bone Beads

This category is represented by ten beads made from the bones of small mammals (probably rabbit). They have been arbitrarily subdivided by outside diameter: 1) small (less than 0.50 cm.), 2) medium (0.51-0.70 cm.), and 3) (large greater than 0.70 cm.).

Bone Bead Discards

The epiphyseal end of a rodent femur which has been purposefully cut was recovered from the fill of the structure. It was placed in this category in the belief that it represents the discard or wastage from the manufacture of tubular bone beads.

Tine Tool

A tine of deer antler was found at the floor level. Though the tip was missing, some use polish was evident near the broken tip.

RI-1

A - 6
BS - 3
BM - 2
RI - 1
D - 1
T - 1

BM-1

BS - 1, BM - 1

Feature 2:
Surface Collection:
Exact Provenience Unknown:

TC:C9:9B-- Gross Provenience of Bone and Antler Artifacts

A	AWL.	(total:6).
BS	Bead, small	(total:4).
BM	Bead, medium	(total:4).
RI	Bead, large	(total:2).
D	Discard	(total:1).
T	Tine tool	(total:1).

Type	Measurements in cm.			Grid	Depth	Material	Comments
	l.	w.	th(O.D.)				
A	6.7	0.8	0.6	38CC	F.L.	Bone	
A	9.4	1.4	0.7	40BB	F.L.	Bone	
A	1.4+	0.3+	0.3+	38CC	F.L.	Bone	
A	4.0+	0.8+	0.5	40AA	?	Bone	
A	7.3+	1.4+	0.8	39Y	F.L.	Bone	
A	4.9+	0.7+	0.4	39Y	F.L.	Bone	
BS				39AA	F.	Bone	
BS	1.6	1.6	1.6	38CC	F.L.	Bone	
BS	1.1	0.5	0.5	39Y	F.L.	Bone	
BS	1.6	0.5	0.5	39Y	A.F.	Bone	
BM				39Y	F.L.	Bone	
BM	1.5	0.51	0.51	39Y	A.F.	Bone	
BM	1.5	0.51	0.51	39Y	F.L.	Bone	
BM	0.9	0.8	0.8	41AA	F.L.	Bone	
BS	2.9			39AA	F.L.	Bone	
RI	1.1		0.8	40CC	F.L.	Bone	
D	-		-	40AA	F.	Bone	
T	9.0+		1.9	39C	F.L.	Antler	

Ceramics

120 shards of various categories were retrieved from the general site area in 1963 and 1970. Of this total, 11 are Taos Incised, 99 are a locally manufactured plainware, two are an unidentified whiteware, four are corrugated and four are Stamper Cordmarked.

Locally Manufactured Plainware (Indigenous)

My comparison of these 99 shards to those from TC:C9:9 identified by Stewart Peckham, Museum of New Mexico Research Laboratory, as Taos Incised of local (Trinidad Region) manufacture is quite favorable (see Ireland 1970:112-113). In fact, these 99 shards from TC:C9:9B are virtually indistinguishable from the locally manufactured Taos Incised except for surface decoration: none of these 99 shards display the parallel incised lines and/or herring bone pattern so characteristic of Taos Incised! This ceramic sample includes portions of vessels from the bottom to the rim yet none display any form of decoration other than basket impressions on the bottom of the vessels (a trait also found on some Taos Incised vessels).

That the vessels represented by these 99 fragments were produced in the Trinidad area is beyond question. But their lack of surface decoration does create a typological problem. In his preliminary report on the survey of the Trinidad Reservoir, Dick (1963:3) described a new type of ceramics he felt was indigenous to the Sopris Phase of the Upper Purgatoire Complex: Sopris Plain Ware. His complete description of Sopris

Plain Ware follows (Dick 1963:3):

A thick, rough, coiled ware with abundant, large, sand temper. The surface is rough with basket impressions near the bottom, occasionally extend half-way up small jars. Some large jars have a modified pointed bottom. Rims are thin and have extreme eversion. Necks are slightly constricted. All are locally made. This type is by far the majority of the wares found.

Since my introduction to Trinidad archaeology in 1968, I have sought evidence for this indigenous ceramic type in the sites I was analyzing. Until now, I felt I had no such evidence.

I will place these 99 sherds from TC:C9:9B in the Sopris Plain Ware category while noting the following exceptions to the described ware:

- 1) This ceramic sample contains basket-impressions on the bottom of the vessels only.
- 2) This ceramic sample contains only slightly rounded vessels bottoms.
- 3) This ceramic sample contains no evidence of extreme eversion of rims.
- 4) Although this type is the majority at TC:C9:9B, I doubt that would prove true of most other Trinidad area sites.

Clearly, a reexamination of the ceramics at the adjacent structure (TC:C9:9) is in order. A portion of those sherds I categorized as locally manufactured Taos Incised (Ireland 1970, 1971) can probably be classed as Sopris Plain Ware. However, because of the extreme similarity between the locally produced Taos Incised and what I am here calling Sopris Plain, that reexamination would be exceedingly difficult. In fact, my microscopic comparison indicates they are identical save for the

above-the-shoulder decorations of the unquestionably locally manufactured Taos Incised. At this time, I have no evidence of the temporal relationship of these two types although I suspect the manufacture of Sopris Plain is roughly contemporaneous with the locally produced Taos Incised.

Because the 99 sherds, I am classifying as Sopris Plain do not precisely conform to the description of that type, a description of the ceramic sample from TC:C9:9B follows:

Sample: 99 sherds total. One rim sherd.

Paste:

Method of manufacture: Coiling. Finishing was by paddle and anvil with anvil impressions visible on vessels interiors.

Temper: Particles of quartz and some feldspar comprise approximately 15-20% by volume. Particles are both angular and sub-angular and vary in size from 0.5-1.0 mm. with a few near 3.5 mm. Some temper is visible on both vessel interiors and exteriors.

Texture: Medium to very coarse with most in the medium range. The composition varies a great deal even within the same small sherd. In making a "fresh break" with a pair of pliers, portions of several sherds were pulverized while most produced a "clean" break.

Color: Colors range from black (2.5YR 2.5/0) to light reddish brown (2.5YR 6/4) with most a very pale brown (around 10YR 7/3). Cores range from black (2.5YR 2.5/0) to light reddish brown (2.5YR 6/4).

Surface finish: Irregular with anvil and scrape marks visible on interior surfaces. On several examples scraping of both interior and exterior surfaces displaced superficial pieces of temper.

Form:

Lip: Rounded.

Rim: Slightly outcurved.

Body: No restoreable vessels but globular body with curved shoulder is apparent.

Size: Uncertain.

Appendages: One lug similar in size and form to those found in Taos Incised.

Decoration: Two large basket-impressed sherds represent the bases of two vessels. No other decoration is evident.

Taos Incised (Trade)

I have placed 11 sherds in this category after comparison with sherds from TC:C9:9 identified by Steward Peckham, Museum of New Mexico Research Laboratory (Ireland 1970: 112). These 11 sherds conform to the previously identified trade sherds from TC:C9:9 and to the type description given by Peckham and Reed (1963). None of these can positively be attributed to the structure at TC:C9:9B.

Corrugated (Trade)

The four sherds placed in this category probably represent three vessels. One and perhaps all three vessels were not fully corrugated as corrugations are not present on part of one sherd. Thus, at least one of the vessels was neck-banded. The two rim sherds differ slightly: one has a rounded lip while the lip of the other is flattened. Three of four corrugated sherds are of extra-architectural provenience.

Stamper Cordmarked (Trade)

Four obliterated cordmarked sherds are from the surface collection. Each of the four was found some distance below (north of) the structure at TC:C9:9B. Thus, they may not belong to the contents of this house.

Dr. Robert E. Bell, University of Oklahoma, has generously identified cordmarked sherds from the Trinidad Reservoir area. When presented with what I believe was a complete representative sample of cordmarked sherds from this region, his identification for each was: Stamper Cordmarked. The sherds so classified are from TC:C9:9 (Ireland 1970, 1971), TC:C9:102 (Baker 1964), and TC:C9:144 (a four room stone structure excavated in 1972). My own comparison of these identified ceramic samples with the four cordmarked sherds from the surface collection of TC:C9:9B is exceedingly favorable. I will, without hesitation, call these four sherds Stamper Cordmarked.

TI-1, SP-7

SP-2

TI-1
SP-25
C -1

SP-2

TI-1, SP-4

Feature 2: SP-10
Surface Collection: TI-7, SP-45, UW-2, C-3, SC-4
Exact Provenience Unknown: SP-1

70:CD:98— Gross Provenience of Ceramics.

TI	Taos Incised	(total:10).
SP	Sopris Plain	(total:99).
UW	Unidentified Whiteware	(total:2).
C	Corrugated	(total:4).
SC	Stamper Cordmarked	(total:4).

REF#	GRID	DEPTH	COMMENTS
72	35LL	B.	Incisions present; 2 shards
72	37MN	B.	Incisions present
72	40ST	B.	Incisions present
72	29Y	A.F.	Incisions present
72	44S	B.	Without decoration; 2 shards
72	43X	B.	Basket - impressed
72	28F	A.F.	Basket - impressed
72	20-0	A.F.	Basket - impressed
SP	40AA	F.L.	Basket - impressed
SP	39W	A.F.	Basket - impressed
SP	39Y	A.F.	Rim
SP	39Y	F.	Log
SP	39Y	F.L.	4 shards
SP	39G	F.L.	2 shards
SP	40AA	F.L.	
SP	41AA	F.L.	
SP	40CC	F.L.	
SP	40EE	F.L.	On use surface level (in small test pi
SP	40EA	F.	
SP	39G	F.	5 shards
SP	42AA	B.	2 shards
SP	41AA	F.	
SP	40B	F.	
SP	39G	A. F.	

(Continued)

TYPE	GRID	DEPTH	COMMENTS
SP	35W	A.F.	6 sherds
SP	39Y	A.F.	4 sherds
SP	40Z	A.F.	5 sherds
SP	41AA	A.F.	
SP	39B	A.F.	
SP	36W	A.F.	
SP	37Z	A.F.	2 sherds
SP	22-0	A.F.	6 sherds
SP	20N	A.F.	
SP	20M	A.F.	
SP	37W	A.F.	
SP	30CC	S.	9 sherds
SP	50B	S.	12 sherds
SP	43X	S.	3 sherds
SP	40NN	S.	
SP	32AA	S.	2 sherds
SP	45Y	S.	3 sherds
SP	44Z	S.	8 sherds
SP	40JJ	S.	
SP	39KK	S.	
SP	40AA	S.	
SP	38PP	S.	
SP	40BB	S.	
SP	35LL	S.	
SP	37Y	S.	
SP	E.P.U.	-	
UW	E.P.U.	S.	
UW	E.P.U.	S.	
C	40Z	F.	Rim, flattened lip
C	37NN	S.	Rim, rounded lip
C	41LL	S.	No corrugation, but paste is like a
C	45Y	S.	
SC	37NN	S.)
SC	37KK	S.) match and have been glued together
SC	38NN	S.	
SC	41II	S.	

OTHER COLLECTED SPECIMENS

Nonutilized Chipped Stone Materials

A total of 130 flakes of chipped stone materials which presented no evidence of utilization were recovered from the general site area. The overwhelming majority of these flakes are irregular in outline with only a few flakes with parallel sides.

109 flakes are of argillite, 6 obsidian, 5 alibates, 3 chalcedony, 3 "moss agate" (chalcedony), 2 jasper, 1 quartizite and 1 chert. These materials were located throughout the site area and at various levels. The greatest concentration of flakes came from grids 35W and 36W (Feature 2) at the at the 0-3 inch level. 54 flakes were of this provenience: 47 argillite, 2 obsidian, 1 alibates, 1 "moss agate", 1 jasper, 1 quartizite and 1 chert. Only 30 flakes have intra-architectural provenience: 29 argillite and 1 chalcedony.

As mentioned previously, argillite is a readily available local material. One extra-architectural flake of argillite from this collection possesses a striking platform with erosion-rounded edges. Nodules or cores of argillite can today be found in the Purgatoire flood plain and Pleistocene gravel deposits in this area. It would seem likely that the aboriginal users of this material would have preferred these "quality tested" specimens over the quarrying of argillite. In either event, it is a poor material for controlled flaking.

Human Osteological Remains--TC:C9:9B

Skeletal elements of human were found in both 1963 and 1970. There is no evidence of a burial although these human bones may represent a disturbed burial or burials. The few such osteological materials recovered were distributed over the area of the burned structure and at shallow depths. That these bones were deposited in their recovered positions after the burning of the house structure is obvious. But whether the individual (s) represented was a member of this household is not certain.

A description of the elements and their provenience follows. A mandibular second molar (20N/0-6"), vertebral fragment--body (200/3-6"), vertebral fragment--neural arch (39Z/10"), phalanx fragment--2nd or 3rd (20N/6-12"), and two fragments of the left 5th metacarpal (41AA/in rodent burrow). The amount of attrition on the molar indicates an age of ca. 20+ years. All other elements are from an adult or perhaps two or more adults.

Faunal Analysis: TC:C9:9B

Ruth Henritze

Procedure

Two hundred and eighty-five bone and bone fragments were recovered at TC:C9:9B. Two hundred and sixty-four have been identified and assigned to the lowest possible taxonomic division. A minimum of fifteen species are represented. The identification was facilitated by the use of the TSJC Archaeology Lab. comparative osteology collection and reference publications given later in this report. Information was carefully recorded for each bone specimen including: animal represented, element represented, portion of bone present, right or left side, any evidence of butchering, utilization or burning, and provenience. Tables I and II provide some of this information with other data, not apparent in the tabulation, given in the following text summaries.

Family Cervidae

One hundred and five bone and bone fragments were identified as deer indicating a heavy exploitation of this species. Seventy were directly associated with the occupational level of the structure and the remainder recovered in the fill which probably represents a later occupation.

The highly fragmental condition of the long bones represented suggests the smashing of these elements for further utilization as tools after they had been cracked open for the marrow.

Only a small number of bones show evidence of being burned. Two long bone, two ribs and the axis fragment were charred. With the exception of one of the rib fragments, all were recovered within the limits of the structure.

Fourteen very small scapula fragments (recorded in the long bone fragment column for the convenience of simplicity) were found. With the exception of three, all were recovered outside of the structure. One rib fragment has cut marks; possibly evidence of butchering.

Family Felidae

Lynx rufus, bobcat, is represented by the presence of a right ulna recovered from the occupational level on the northwest side of the structure. A rib fragment, possibly of the same species, found eight inches above the fallen roof was assigned to a later deposition.

Family Canidae

One bone and three bone fragments found within the structure area were identified as canid. Only one, a rib fragment, could be definitely assigned to the occupational level. This rib was from an individual that was slightly larger than a coyote.

Of the remaining three canid elements two, a whole rib and the distal fragment of a middle phalanx, are both slightly larger in size than that of coyote. The fourth, a proximal metatarsal fragment, is slightly

larger in size than that of coyote. The fourth, a proximal metatarsal fragment, is slightly smaller than that of a coyote.

Family Leporidae

Eleven elements represent at least three species of rabbit. All except one were found within the limits of the structure and all at occupation level. Cottontail was the most frequent with four, two were identified as Snowshoe hare and one as Jackrabbit. Three of the bone beads recovered could be identified as rabbit and #39BB-4 is the cutoff distal end of a rabbit femur generally referred to as a "discard" from the process of making bone beads.

Family Sciuridae

A right and left mandible including dentaries were recovered of Prairie dog. Two individuals are represented as determined by the wear on the teeth. The teeth of the left mandible had extensively more wear than that of the right one. The presence of this species may or may not be of cultural significance.

Family Geomyidae

A single gopher is represented by the presence of a left femur. The presence of this species may or may not be of cultural significance.

Family Bovidae/Cervidae

Twenty-four bone fragments have been classified as representing either bison or elk. The fragments are those of long bones having walls too thick to be assigned to deer (or other smaller ungulates). Also present are a glenoid cavity of a left scapula, and a large sesmoid bone. The scapula fragment is too fragmental to firmly assign to one of these two large species. Most of the material was recovered on the floor level and within the limits of the structure. Three of the bone fragments were burned, one recovered from the inside and two outside of the structure. Six of the fragments that fall into this grouping could not be assigned to the occupational level.

Class Aves

Eleven of the fifteen bird bones recovered were identified as representing Mallard Duck, Eagle, Crane, Quail, Magpie and Crow. Two-thirds of the material was from within the limits of the structure; with some from each species located within the house structure. The eagle bone, a distal fragment of an ulna, was found under a shaped sandstone slab in grid 40BB. This fragment has three deep cut marks transverse to the shaft of the bone.

Table I
Mammalian Remains from TC:C9:98

	Antlers	Mandible	Cranial Frag.	Axis	Sacra	Scapula	Rib	Humerus	Radius	Metacarpal	Zenar	Tibia	Tarsal	Metatarsal	Prox. Phalanx	Mid/Phalanx	Dist. Phalanx	Sesoid	Long Bone Frag.
<u>Odocoileus hemionus</u> and <u>virginianus</u> (Male & White-tailed deer)	IX	IX	1	IX	1	2Wx2Lx2	5	1S 1R	1X	1S 1R	1S 1R	1S 1L	1*	1S 1R	2	1*	3W	31	
<u>Lynx rufus</u> (Bobcat)							1		1R*										
<u>Canis spp.</u>								1			1					1			
<u>Lemus americanus</u> (Snowshoe Hare)													1R	1R					
<u>Lemus cf. townsendii</u> (White-tailed jack rabbit)									1L										
<u>Sylvilagus cf. audubonii</u> (Cottontail rabbit)			1		1			IX 1R			3X 1R*								
<u>Cynomys ludovicianus</u> (Black-tailed prairie dog)				1L*		1R*													
<u>Cratogeomys castanops</u> (Yellow-faced pocket gopher)											1L*								
<u>Bison bison/Cervus canadensis</u> (Bison or elk)							1									1	27		

*whole bone, s=shaft, L=Left, R=Right, x=tool.

Table II
Bird Remains from TC:C9:9B

		Clavical	Scapula	Humerus	Ulna	Carpometacarpus	Femur	Tibiotarsus	Tarsometatarsus
<u>Anas platyrhynchos</u> (Mallard Duck)		1R							
<u>Accipitridae spp.</u> (Eagle)					1R				
<u>Grus cf. canadensis</u> (Sandhill Crane)									1
<u>Callipepla spp.</u> (Quail)							1R		
<u>Pica pica hudsonia</u> (Magpie)			1R	1R	1R	1L		1R	1R
<u>Corvus brachyrhynchos</u> (Common Crow)	1								
Unidentified species				1L		1L	1R		1R

Discussion

The faunal remains were scattered over the entire area, but definite concentrations are apparent in grids 39Y, 40BB, 37AA and 37Z. Only eleven bone fragments showed any evidence of being burned.

Deer was the preferred large animal for food and tools. The lack of vertebral and pelvic elements suggests that the deer may have been butchered at the location of the kill and these bones left behind, or these unused portions of the deer skeleton were not recovered. Perhaps they were discarded over the edge of the bluff at the occupation site, or if present, given to their dogs that could have carried them off. The presence of a deer tine tool is the only evidence of the utilization of the head of this animal. With the exception of the two maxillary fragments, the remainder of the cranial bones recovered were in very small fragments.

Some undetermined utilization of the phalanges of the deer is indicated. One proximal phalanx has been split longitudinally and another has been altered. The latter, a whole bone, has been thinned by removing part of the exterior of the walls of the articular ends, and a small hole has been made in the ventral wall of the proximal end of the bone. The number of phalanges present seem relatively high in comparison to the ratio of the other elements.

The two right proximal scapula fragments have been altered. Both scapula fragments have had the spine and the superior border removed. Both specimens have a high degree of wear polish that suggests they are the remains of some type of tool. The small scapula fragments recovered

may indicate that the alteration was done at the occupation site.

Dog remains have been identified from two excavated sites (TC: C9:20/A & TC:C9:24) in the immediate area and time span related to TC: C9:9B. The canid elements recovered at TC:C9:9B prevent any firm identification, but the sizes of the canid elements present suggests the possibility of dog.

Of the smaller animals, rabbit was undoubtedly favored for food as well as the extensive utilization of the long bones for bead making. The presence of the Snowshoe Hare suggests either a change from the present immediate environment or that the inhabitants hunted at a considerable distance (higher in elevation) from the occupation site. The habitat of the Snowshoe Hare is within conifer stands and dense undergrowth. The presence of Prairie Dog is also interesting. You would not expect to find Prairie Dog and Snowshoe Hare in the same habitat. The occupants of the structure had to go elsewhere for one or the other or both.

It is quite possible that elk and bison could have been found not too distant from the occupation site. With the exception of the scapulas only the long bones are present. The large size of these animals would suggest that butchering was done at the kill site and only selected portions brought in.

The major portion of the bird remains are long bone elements. This may be due to the less fragile nature of these elements or possibly their presence may be due to their known utilization by the occupants for making bone beads. The cut marks on the eagle ulna suggest some undetermined use of this bone, or possibly resulting from the removal of the eagle wing

for the use of the feathers.

The amount of faunal material recovered may indicate a relatively short duration of occupation. The location of the structure gave convenient access for disposal of refuse over the bank into the river below. This situation may also account for the limited amount of faunal remains present. Pinon nuts and a variety and abundance of plant foods available in the immediate area may have been a considerable part of the diet of the occupants. As to the question of year round or seasonal occupation...no conclusive or positive statement can be made. The crane is a spring and fall migrant in the region. The Mallard Duck, Magpie, Crow are common residents. The Bald eagle is a winter visitor and the Golden eagle is a summer resident. The prairie dog hibernates during the winter and is active only during the warmer months of the year. No newborn species remains were recovered nor any botanical evidence to give more exact seasonal occupation evidence.

Conclusions: TC:C9:9B

120 sherds of various categories were retrieved from TC:C9:9B in 1963 and 1970. The prehistoric occupation of the alluvial terrace upon which this site is located is most certainly a long and complex one. With this writing, only two of the three excavated structures on this terrace have been reported upon. The third, TC:C9:8, was excavated in 1968 by Edwin L. Gulinger. Additional excavation on this terrace would probably reveal additional structures. Because of the complexity of the situation, those artifacts from TC:C9:9B which were stratigraphically above the fill of the house cannot be safely attributed to the occupants of that structure. Thus all 10 of the Taos Incised, 77 of the 99 locally manufactured Sopris Plain, both of the unidentified whiteware, three of the four corrugated, and all four Stamper Cordmarked are here eliminated from the artifact inventory of the jacal structure. This leaves only 23 sherds: 22 Sopris Plain and one corrugated.

The house structure at this site is of a type previously unreported in the Upper Purgatoire River Valley. This single-roomed circular structure for a time appeared to be unique for this small geographical area. However, in the 1971 and 1972 field seasons a very similar structure was excavated at TC:C9:20. This other circular jacal structure is designated as TC:C9:20/A-B and is approximately one airline mile from TC:C9:9B. TC:C9:20/A-B is about 20 feet in diameter, possesses two firepits, and a small sub-floor storage pit. This jacal structure contained, among other things, Taos B/W, Gallup B/W, Taos Incised, and, perhaps Sopris Plain ceramics. A cursory comparison of these two jacal structures and their contents shows

a high degree of similarity. Thus it would seem that these two structures were roughly contemporaneous, and that both sites can be placed in the Upper Purgatoire Complex, A.D. 1000-1300. The taxonomic placement of TC:C9:9B will be discussed further in the Final Conclusion section.

The site was located about 4 miles west of Trinidad, Colorado at an approximate elevation of 6,110 feet above sea level. (T.33S,R64W, SE NW S.27). It was situated on the first alluvial slope immediately south of the Purgatoire River and about 25 feet above the current flood plain which, until recently, was utilized for raising corn.

Under National Park Service Contract, Number 14-10-0232-787, this site was excavated by Galen R. Baker and Trinidad State Junior College students during July and August, 1963. A five foot horizontal grid system was imposed over the general site area. The original excavation proceeded by arbitrary six inch levels except where cultural stratigraphy allowed. Because of its close proximity to the location of the Trinidad Dam, this site was recently destroyed.

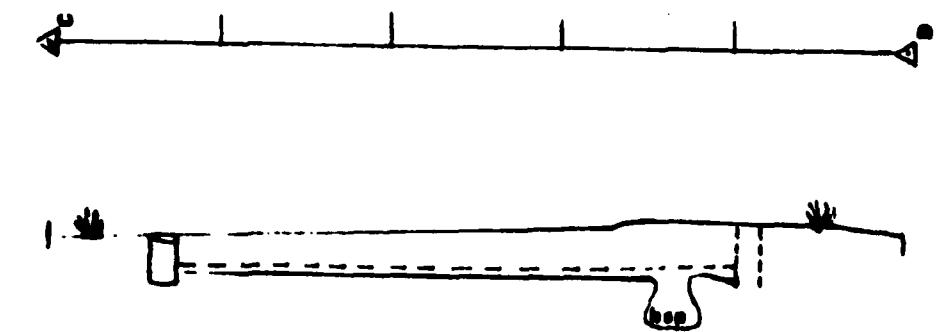
The analysis of TC:C9:23 presented here was undertaken because of inadequate previous analysis and reporting (see Baker 1964 and 1967). These two sources, field notes (Baker, et. al. 1963b), student-drawn base maps, numerous photographs and collected specimens on deposit at the Laboratory of Archaeology, Trinidad State Junior College constituted my source materials for this analysis. Although based upon sources other than mine, this presentation is uniquely mine.

Architectural Features

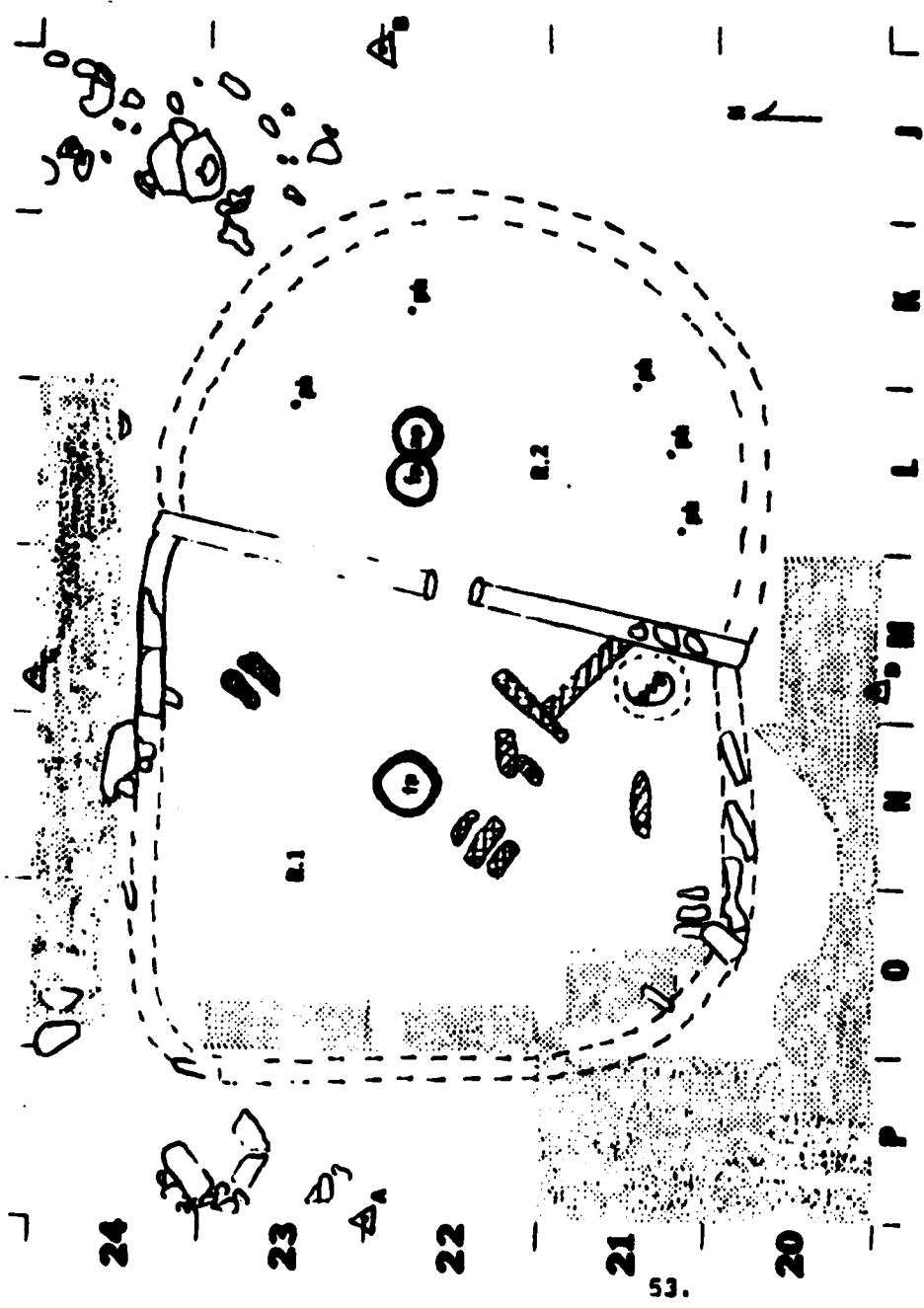
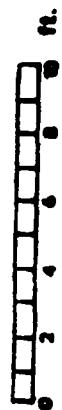
TC:C9:23 consisted of two contiguous surface rooms which burned and subsequently were abandoned. The precise nature of the structure can not be stated with certainty. The exact location of the outer walls of both rooms

was not determined. Neither the original base map nor the original field notes (Baker et. al. 1963b) agree with the plan of TC:C9:23 presented by Baker (1964:12). The base map here presented as Figure 6 is in agreement with both the original base map and the field notes (Note differences in placement of walls and size of firepits and oriface of the bell-shaped pit). The lower portion of the walls of Room 1 were apparently constructed of mud with incorporated vertically placed sandstone slabs. Baker (1964:13) states that both rooms of TC:C9:23 were constructed of brush or jacal yet excludes this method of construction for Room 1 in the field notes and a later manuscript (Baker 1967). Yet in two sources it is stated that the probable western limits of Room 1 were determined by a vertical sandstone slab with no evidence of sockets for a brush or jacal wall (Baker et al. 1963b; Baker 1967:25).

Figure 6



TC:C9:23



Legend

- R.I Room I
- A Datum point A
- ph Post hole

- fp Fire pit
- ap Ash pit
- bsp Bell-shaped pit

Charred beam
Unexcavated area

Mud wall
Probable wall

S' Upper limit of feature
marks / walls



Figure 7. TC:C9:23 from TC:C9:24, 1963.

The field notes (Baker et.al. 1963b) state that a portion of the north wall of Room 1 was composed of adobe and stone which abutted the Room 1-Room 2 partition. The apparent northern and southern limits of Room 1 were partially determined by flat rectilinear rocks which were presumed to represent adobe and stone walls (Baker 1967:25; Baker et. al. 1963b). Thus, the lower walls of Room 1 were apparently not constructed of jacal or brush. All evidence indicated that the walls of Room 2 were of jacal or socketed posts, brush and mud, however. The adobe and stone "partition" between Room 1 and Room 2 is difficult to explain. Though conjectural, from its method of construction and placement it would seem likely that this partition was the original east wall of Room 1 to which Room 2 was later added.

There was direct evidence to indicate that the roof of Room 1 was composed of a lattice work of wood beams at least 4 inches in diameter with small branches, twigs and earth covering these (Baker et.al. 1963b; Baker 19625). It would seem likely that this roof was flat and perhaps slightly pitched. The roof for Room 2 presumably consisted of the same elements used in the walls of that room. A conical or dome-shaped outline is postulated for Room 2. Unworked tabular sandstone slabs of various shapes and sizes found throughout the fill of both rooms can be interpreted as representing portions of the walls and/or roofs. These stones may have been placed within the adobe walls of Room 1 (including the wall separating Rooms 1 and 2) or as a means of closing holes in the walls of Room 2 or the roofs of either room.

No exterior doorway was defined for the combined rooms. Baker (1964:12-13) describes a doorway between Room 1 and Room 2 with vertical

sandstone slabs on each side and a lintel. The stone slabs each measured about 8x3x22 inches with the width of the doorway 15 inches and its height about 22 inches (Baker et. al. 1963b). The field notes do not verify the presence of a lintel for this doorway. The narrowness of this doorway (a scant 15 inches) may indicate that it originally functioned as an exterior doorway for Room 1.

Baker (1967:24-27) reported two distinct occupation levels for TC:C9:23. Prior reporting (Baker 1964) did not mention this. Baker (1964) suggested a possible seasonal (summer) occupation. While I cannot discount the possibility of seasonal occupation, it is my firm belief that there is no evidence of two distinct occupation levels. Rather, after careful detailed examination of all available sources, I believe Baker interpreted the upper limits of the burned and fallen roofs/walls as the upper (or more recent) floor level. All floor features depicted in Figure 6 (and Baker 1964:12, Figure 4) are attributed to the lower (or second) floor level by Baker (1967) and Baker et. al. (1963b) save for the fire pit in Room 1 (here called FP-1). Several detailed cross-sections of FP-1 (Baker et. al. 1963b) do not show a four inch adobe collar (height or width unstated). Numerous photographs of FP-1 do not verify its existence at the upper "floor" level or the adobe collar. Also, other various features and artifacts point to the presence of but one floor level (the lower one). For instance, Baker (1967:26) attributes two slab metates to the upper occupation level even though they were embedded or buried in the upper "floor" level. In short, I can find no conclusive evidence of two occupation levels at TC:C9:23.

Floor features in Room 1 are a central fire pit 25 inches in diameter and 8 inches in depth and a bell-shaped cooking pit (function assumed) 16 inches deep with a maximum inside diameter of 22 inches (Baker 1963b and 1967). Baker et. al. (1963b) state that the orifice of this bell-shaped pit measured 20 inches by 21 inches. If this were the case, the pit would hardly be bell-shaped. I think it reasonable to assume that the original orifice was something less than the above dimensions.

Floor features in Room 2 consisted of five post holes, a fire pit and an adjoining ash pit (Baker et. al. 1963b; Baker 1964, 1967). The five post holes were arranged in a semi-circular fashion and may represent the outer limits of Room 2. The contiguous fire pit and ash pit were immediately north of the center of the room. The fire pit possessed a mud collar 1- 1 1/2 inches in height around its circumference. The diameter of the fire pit was 25 inches and depth 10 inches. The ash pit was circular with a diameter of 17 inches and depth of 7 inches.



Figure 8a. TC:C9:23, 1963. Trowel at left center is in Fire Pit 1. E-W trench at left background is in Room 1. Upright door slab in center. North arrow in Fire Pit 2.

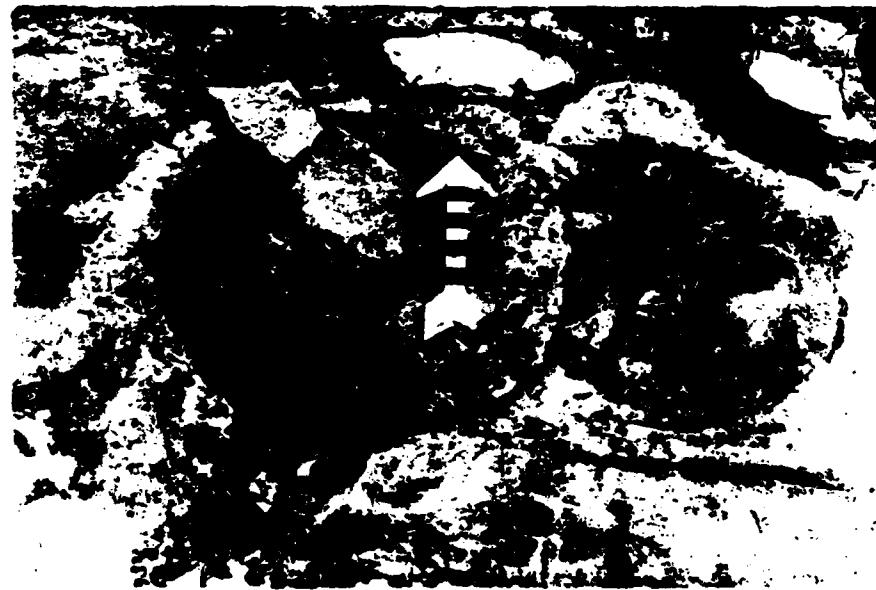


Figure 8b. Fire Pit 2 and contiguous ash pit, TC:C9:23, 1963. Surrounding area has not been excavated to floor level. Note mud collar around fire pit (light color). Dark stains in fire pit and south of it were caused by water

Description of Features

Each room was given a separate feature designation by Galen Baker at the time of the original excavation (that is, Feature A' and Feature B). Baker (1964) chose to present the architectural features as rooms (Room 1 and Room 2). The 1964 designation method is retained here.

Room 1

Type of feature: Surface room.

Excavated by: Galen Baker, 1963.

Plan:

Form: Uncertain -- either trapezoidal or rectangular.

Size: About 18 feet N-S; about 15 feet E-W.

Note: Baker (1964:12) depicts as about 18 feet N-S; about 11 feet E-W.

Walls:

Construction: Lower walls of adobe with low volume of sandstone slabs. Note: Baker (1964:13) states construction was brush or jacal.

Thickness: 7-10 inches (N and E walls).

Standing height: 0-17 inches.

Probable height: 5-6feet (S.K.I. postulated).

Plaster: Yes, on Room 1-2 wall.

Wall openings:

Doors: One

Location: Into Room 2.

Dimensions:

Height: About 22 inches

Width: 15 inches

(Note: Doorway formed by upright sandstone slabs (each about 8 x 3 x 22 inches). Unable to verify lintel mentioned by Baker (1964:13)).

Ventilator: None defined.

Floor:

Baker et al. (1963b) and Baker 1967) claim two occupation levels, but Baker (1964) does not. See previous discussion for author's interpretation (one occupation level). Whether one or two floors, the surface (s) was relatively level, flat and of unprepared soil.

Post holes: None defined. S.K.I. postulates several near fire pit.

Fire pit: One.

Location: Near center of room.
Shape: Circular
Diameter: 25 inches. Note: Baker (1964:12)
depicts as 36 inches.
Depth: 8 inches.

Contents: Ash, charcoal, earth, rodent bones, and
burned bone bead. Interior surface was fire-
reddened clay 1/4-3/4 inch thick.

Remarks: Baker (1967:26) Attributes this feature
to the uppermost floor level. Several 1963
photographs do not verify this. Baker (1967:26)
states that this fire pit possessed a 4 inch mid
collar, but the field notes (Baker et. al. 1963a)
contradict this.

Sub-floor pits: One

Shape: Bell-shaped
Location: Near SE corner.
Dimensions:
Diameter of orifice: 20 x 22 inches. S.K.I.
postulates much smaller.
Maximum diameter: 22 inches near base.
Depth: 16 inches.
Contents: Earth, charcoal, ash, one bifacial one-
handed mano, six black (fire blackened--
S.K.I.) sherds, one hornfels punch
(drill--S.K.I.).

Other floor features: None defined. S.K.I. postulates
several post holes near center of room.

Roof:

Probably flat; either horizontal or slightly pitched. Direct
evidence for construction of wood beams (up to 6 inches diameter)
covered with branches and earth (Baker et. al. 1963b and Baker 1967).
Small tabular sandstone slabs may also have been used in the roof
construction.

Remarks:

No evidence of exterior entryway (s).
Room burned.

Room 2

Type of feature: Surface room.
Excavated by: Galen Baker, 1963

Plan:

Form: Semi-circular.
Size: Diameter about 8 1/2-10 feet.

Walls:

Construction: Jacal. Some small tabular pieces of sand-stone may have been incorporated in walls and/or roof.
Standing Height: None standing except Room 1-2 wall.
Probable height: 5-6 feet.
Wall openings: Room 1-2 doorway. No exterior entryway defined.

Floor:

Virtually the same as Room 1 with same interpretation.

Post holes: 5; each with charred posts in situ.
Posts about 8-10 inches in diameter
and 4-6 inches below floor surface.

Fire pit: One
Location: Near center of room and contiguous to ash pit.
Shape: Circular.
Dimensions: Diameter 25 inches; depth 10 inches.
Remarks: Fill consisted of mixed ash, charcoal and small
Bottom two inches of fill was sand
1-1 1/2 inch adobe collar around circumference.

Ash pit: One

Location: Near center of room and contiguous to fire pit.
Shape: Circular
Dimensions: Diameter 17 inches; depth 7 inches.
Remarks: Upper 6 inches of fill consisted of ash and
charcoal; lower one inch of fill was sand.

Other floor features: None defined.

Roof:

Presumably a continuation of jacal walls. A hemi-conical or
hemi-dome-shaped roof is postulated (S.K.I.)

Remarks: Room burned.

Chipped Stone Artifacts

Projectile Points

Only four projectile points were recovered from TC:C9:23.

All four were missing the tips and all possessed a basically triangular outline. Two of the points were side-notched (though the notches were very near the basal corners) and two were corner-notched. Both of the side-notched points displayed a straight basal outline while one corner-notched point had a straight base and the other possessed a very slightly convex basal outline. Only one of the four points (side-notched) was from within the architecture (Room 1). See Figs. 9-13 for illustrations of these and other artifacts from TC:C9:23.

Projectile points or Knives

Two specimens were placed in this category. One was missing its tip, but was triangular in outline and lacked notches or a stem. The other specimen was broken near its base--notches or a stem were not evident on this specimen, but may have once possessed them.

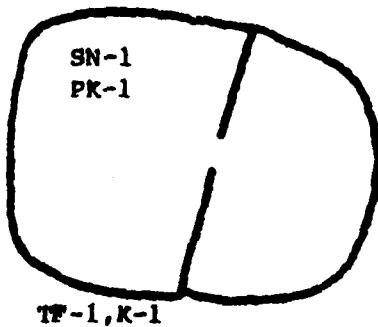
Knives

Two complete specimens of bifacial chipped stone knives were recovered from TC:C9:23. One is sub-triangular in outline with a single working edge. This specimen was made from a large flake with the striking platform still evident. The other knife from this site is nearly circular in outline and possesses a working edge around its irregular circumference. Neither specimen was from within the architecture.

Other Chipped Stone Artifacts

No other chipped stone artifacts were recovered from TC:C9:23.

Conspicuously absent are drills and scrapers.



Surface Collection: SN-1, CN-2, K-1

Exact Provenience Unknown:

Fire Pit 2:

Bell-shaped Pit:

South of Site:

TC-C9:23-- Gross Provenience of Chipped Stone Artifacts

SN	Side-notched points (total: 2).			
CN	Corner-notched points (total: 2).			
PK	Points or Knives (Total: 1).			
TF	Points too Fragmentary to sub-categorize (total: 1).			
K	Knives (total: 2).			

Type	Measurements in cm.			Grid	Depth	Material	Comments
	l.	w.	th.				
SN	1.9+	1.3	0.3	23M	12-18"	Argillite	
SN	1.6+	1.3	0.3	----	Surf.	Argillite	
CN	1.6+	1.4	0.3	----	Surf.	Quartzite	
CN	2.4+	1.5	0.4	----	Surf.	Argillite	
PK	1.8+	1.3	0.3	24N	6-12"	Argillite	Tip Missing
TF	2.5	1.2	0.5	20P	12"	Argillite	Base Missing
K	6.7	5.7	1.1	20N	6-12"	Argillite	
K	2.3	1.9	0.9	----	Surf.	Chert	

Figure 9



d



b



c



d

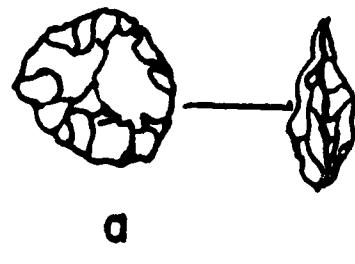


e

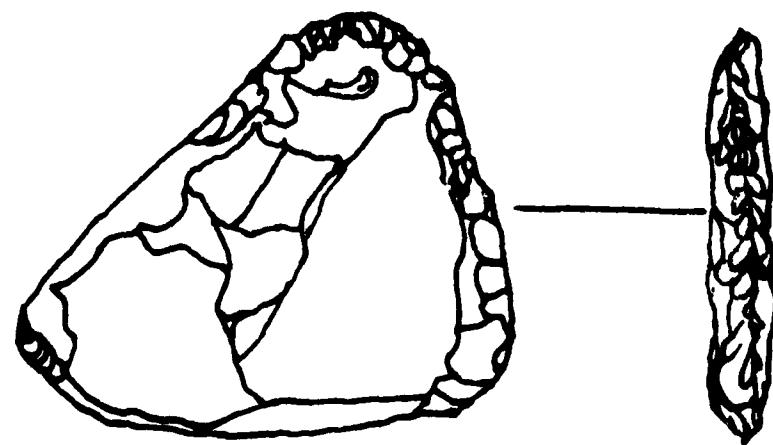


f

R.M.A.



a



b

R.M.A

-Ground Stone Artifacts

Manos

A total of 26 manos or mano fragments were retrieved from TC:C9:23. Nine specimens are complete or very nearly so; 5 are one-handed unifacial, 4 are one-handed bifacial. Two of the complete one-handed unifacial manos possessed a pecked working surface. The 17 fragmentary manos were subdivided as follows: 1 one-handed bifacial, 4 unifacial, and 12 bifacial fragments. Three of the bifacial fragments possessed pecked working surfaces.

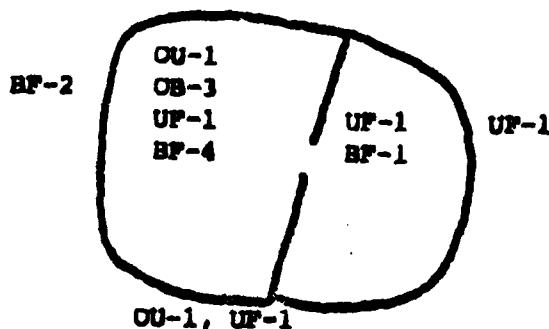
Metates

Twelve fragments and no complete metates are attributed to this site. Eleven of these are slabs of sandstone. Two of the slab metates have pecked working surfaces; one of which is bifacial with both surfaces pecked. One basin-shaped metate fragment was found approximately 45 feet and downslope from the architecture of TC:C9 23.

Miscellaneous Lithic Artifacts

Located at TC:C9:23 was a small piece of abraded graphite with 10 work facets. This may have served as a source of pigment or abrasive or both. A problematical object of sandstone was also recovered from Room 2. This small apparently amorphous piece of sandstone has a single incised groove that encompasses the object near one pointed end (Fig. 12). The original function/purpose of this object is puzzling. To judge from the size, shape and location of the grooves and the size and shape of the stone itself, it would seem unlikely that this object functioned as an abrader or that cordage was placed in the groove to suspend the stone.

OU-2, OB-1, BP-1



Surface Collection: OU-1, OB-1, BP-1

Exact Provenience Unknown: BP-2

Fire Pit 2:

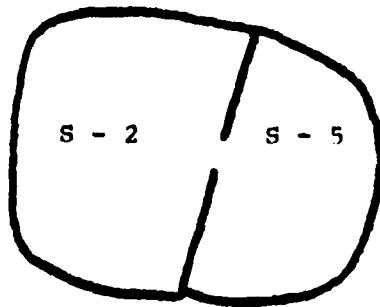
Ball-shaped Pit:

South of Site: BP-1

TC:CG:23-- Gross Provenience of Nancos

Type	Measurements in cm.			Grid	Depth	Comments
	l.	w.	th.			
OU	One-handed	Unifacial			(total:5).	
OB	One-handed	Bifacial			(total:5).	
UP	Unifacial	Fragment			(total:4).	
BP	Bifacial	Fragment			(total:12).	
OU	12.4	8.3	3.9	23-0	0-6"	Sandstone
OU	15.7	10.1	3.4	20N	0-6"	Sandstone/pecked
OU	17.7	11.5	3.8	24N	18-24"	Sandstone/pecked
OU	16.5	9.8	4.3	23L	12-18"	Sandstone
OU	13.5	10.5	3.6	---	Surf.	Conglomerate
OB	15.5	9.0	6.1	---	Surf.	Conglomerate
OB	14.0	8.0	4.2	24P	0-6"	Conglomerate
OB	12.5	9.1	5.3	22N	0-6"	Conglomerate
OB	16.5	9.4	5.1	22N	0-6"	Sandstone
OB	7.7+	9.7	4.0	23N	20"	Conglomerate
UP	10.8+	3.8+	4.5	21K	18-24"	Conglomerate
UP	3.0+	7.7+	3.1	20N	12-18"	Conglomerate
UP	4.3+	3.2+	4.5	21N	0-6"	Conglomerate
UP	4.0+	6.4	2.7	22L	0-6"	Conglomerate
BP	8.8+	10.3+	3.1	22N	18-20"	Conglomerate
BP	9.3+	12.1	4.7	23N	Surf.	Sandstone/pecked
BP	11.1+	12.7	6.3	E.P.U.	Surf.	Conglomerate
BP	6.8+	4.2+	3.1	18N	6-12"	Conglomerate
BP	11.0+	7.9+	2.7	23P	0-6	Sandstone/pecked
BP	9.4+	10.7	5.4	--	0-6"	Sandstone
BP	10.0+	9.6+	4.7	E.P.U.	Surf.	Conglomerate
BP	7.1+	7.1+	3.2	22K	---	Conglomerate
BP	7.4+	8.7	3.8	21-0	12-18"	Sandstone
BP	3.2+	5.6+	3.1	22P	0-6"	Conglomerate/pecked
BP	6.0+	6.7+	3.8	24P	6"	Conglomerate
BP	5.2+	4.7+	3.0	21N	6-12"	Conglomerate

S - 2



Surface Collection:

Exact Provenience Unknown: S - 1

Pit Pit 2:

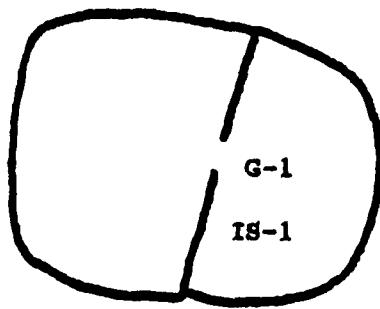
Bell-shaped Pit:

South of Site:

SCeC9:23-- Gross Provenience of Metates

S Slab metate (total = 11).
B Basin metate (total = 1).

Type	Measurements in cm.			Grid	Depth	Comments
	l	w	th			
S	14.0+	10.7+	1.8	22L	12-18"	Sandstone
S	10.8+	6.3+	1.1	E.P.U.	12-18"	Sandstone
S	14.0+	29.5	1.6	24J	6-12"	Sandstone
S	11.9+	11.5+	1.2	22L	6-12"	Sandstone
S	6.8+	2.4+	1.6	21M	24-36"	Sandstone, "bifacial", in bell-shaped pit
S	23.5+	12.0+	2.5	24L	6-12"	Sandstone 1 pecked
S	27.7+	17.4+	1.4+	22L	12-18"	Sandstone
S	22.3+	15.0+	4.5	21M	0-11"	Sandstone
S	34.5+	27.12+	3.4	23L	12-18"	Sandstone
S	23.3+	30.0	4.9	23L	12-18"	Sandstone
S	14.5+	18.5+	2.6	22M	17"	Sandstone
B	26.0+	18.0	8.0	12J	0-12"	Sandstone

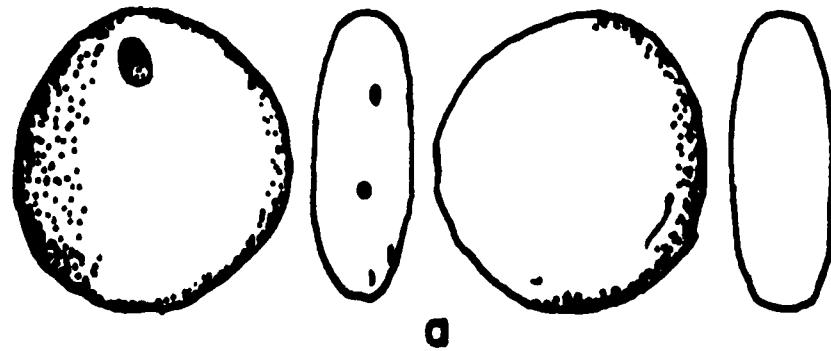


Surface Collection:
 Exact Provenience Unknown:
 Fire Pit 2:
 Bell-shaped Pit:
 South of Site:

SCeC9:23-- Gross Provenience of Miscellaneous Lithic Artifacts

G	Graphite (Total: 1).
IS	Incised Sandstone Total: 1).

Type	Measurements in cm.			Grid	Depth	Comments
	1.	M.	th			
G	1.8	1.7	1.1	23L	18-20"	10 work facets
IS	10.2	4.2	1.1	23L	6-12"	

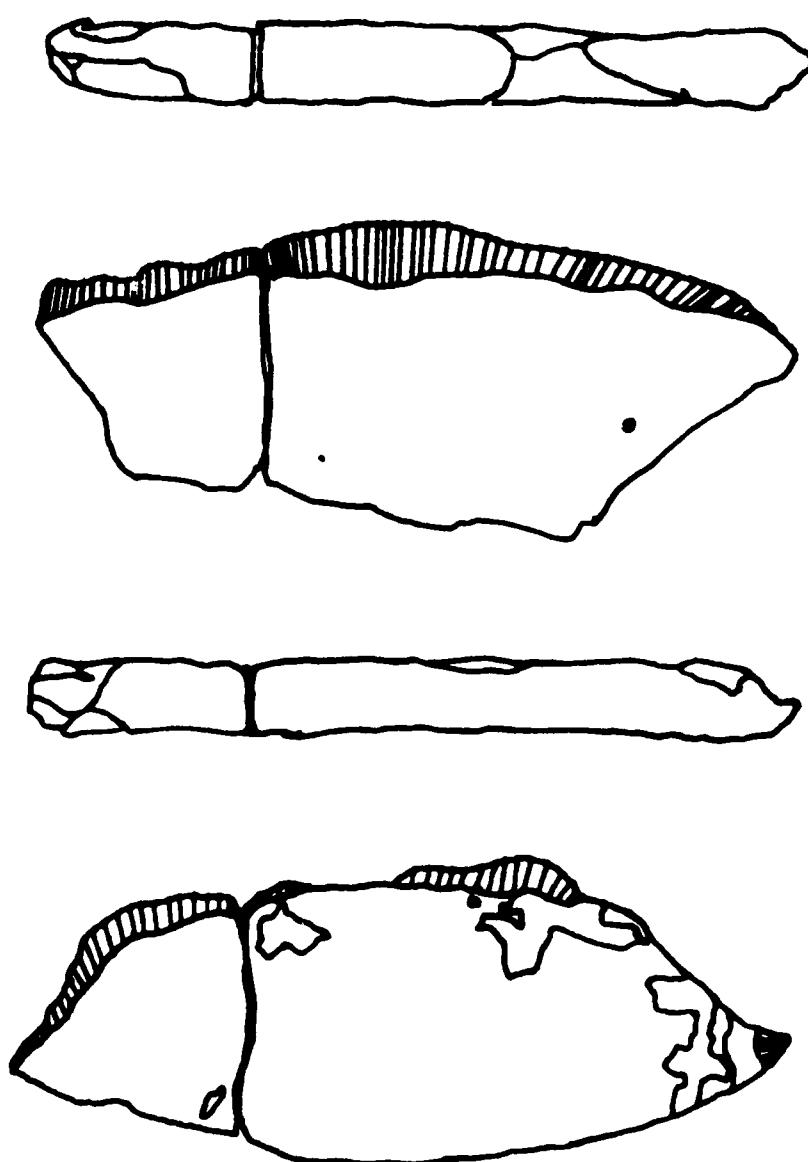


a



b

P.M.A.



Shell Artifacts

A fragment of a shell bead or pendant was found in Room 1 of TC:C9:23. The complete object was apparently square or rectangular as the single unworked edge intersects two straight worked edges at right angles. No other shell, artifact or otherwise, was recovered from TC:C9:23.

Bone and Antler Artifacts

Awls

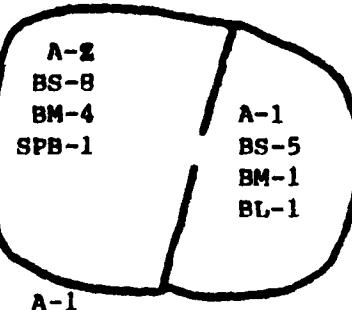
The 4 bone awls from this site belong to one type: splinters of mammalian long bone. Each of these artifacts is probably fragmental. That is, each of the original implements probably possessed a greater length including, perhaps, the head of the bone.

Tubular Bone Beads and Bone Tubes

Tubular bone beads were found in relative abundance at TC:C9:23. A total of 30 beads included 15 small diameter (less than 0.5 cm.), 14 medium diameter (0.5-0.7 cm) and one large diameter (0.71 cm. and larger). No bone tubes other than the above-mentioned cylindrical beads were retrieved from this site.

No other bone artifacts nor any antler artifacts were found at TC:C9:23.

BS-2, BM-3



Surface Collection: BM-4
 Exact Provenience Unknown: BM-1
 Fire Pit 2:
 Bell-shaped Pit: BM-1
 South of Site:

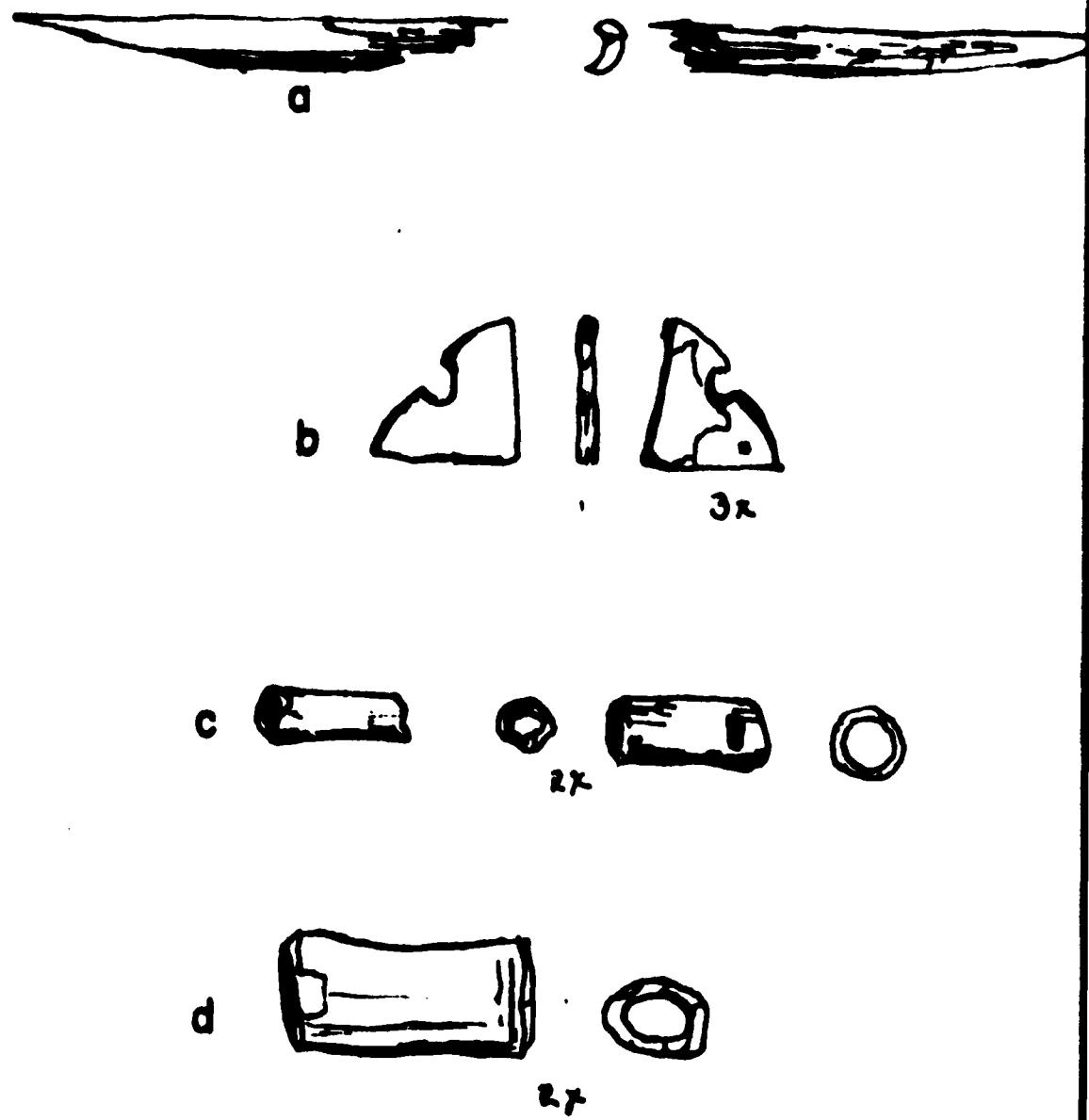
TCeC9:23-- Gross Provenience of Bone and Shell Artifacts

A	AWL	(total:4).
BS	Bead, Small	(total:15).
BM	Bead, Medium	(total:14).
BL	Bead, Large	(total:1).
SPB	Shell Pendant or Bead	(Total:1).

Type	Measurements in cm.			Grid	Depth	Comments
	l	w	th			
A	6.5+	0.7	0.4	21L	12-18"	
A	7.0+	0.8	0.5	23M	12-18"	
A	7.2+	1.0	0.6	20M	0-6"	
A	7.6+	0.7	0.5	24N	2"	
BS	1.3	0.4		23M	12-18"	
BS	1.3+	0.4		23L	12-18"	
BS	1.0	0.4		22L	12-18"	
BS	1.0	0.4		23L	18-24"	
BS	1.4	0.4		24M	12-18"	
BS	1.7	0.4		24L	12-18"	
BS	1.1	0.4		22M	12-18"	
BS	1.0	0.4		23L	12-18"	
BS	2.0	0.4		23L	12-18"	
BS	0.5	0.4		22M	12-18"	
BS	0.9	0.4		22M	12-18"	
BS	1.8	0.4		22M	12-18"	
BS	1.5	0.4		22M	12-18"	
BS	1.1	0.4		21M	6-12"	
BS	1.5	0.3		21M	6-12"	
BM	2.4	0.5		21M	Surf.	
BM	1.0	0.5		23J	Surf.	
BM	1.3	0.6		24L	Surf.	
BM	2.1	0.6		24L	Surf.	

Type	Measurements in cm.			Grid	Depth	Comment
	1	W	th			
BM	1.5	0.5		21L	12-18"	
BM	1.4	0.5		24M	11"	
BM	1.1	0.5		22M	12-18"	
BM	1.9	0.6		24L		
BM	1.1	0.5		24M	24-36"	
BM	0.7	0.6		21M	--	Bell-shaped pit
BM	2.0	0.6		21N	0-6"	
BM	1.8	0.6		E.P.U.	18-28"	
BM	1.0	0.6		22M	12-18"	
BM	1.5	0.5		21M	6-12"	
BL	1.7	0.7		23L	18-24"	
SPB	0.8+	0.7+	0.1	22M	?	

Figure 13



R.M.A.

Ceramics

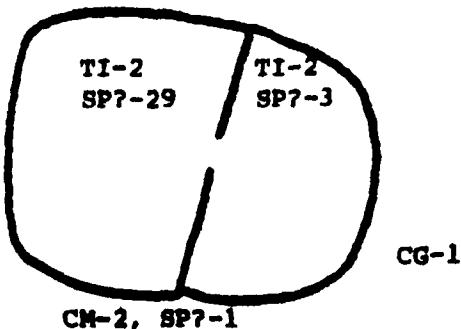
A total of 75 sherds are attributed to TC:C9:23. Of these, 73 are on deposit at Trinidad State Junior College while 2 sherds mentioned in the field notes can not be located. I have identified 12 of these as locally manufactured Taos Incised (see Peckham and Reed 1963) based upon comparison with previously identified samples (see Ireland 1970:112). The only surface decoration of these 12 is parallel incisions. An additional 58 sherds may also be Taos Incised but lack surface decoration. They are therefore tentatively identified as Sopris Plain.

Only one of the Sopris Plain? sherds was the rim (21M/12-18"). Four of the 58 possess one broken edge which show signs of abrasion. Three of these abraded Sopris Plain? sherds are from FP-2 and have fire-blackened exteriors, but not interiors or edges. The other abraded sherd is from outside the architecture (20M/06"). The edges of these sherds were lightly abraded and are not straight or smooth. It is not unlikely that these four sherds may have been utilized in the manufacture of ceramics as the majority of the Taos Incised and Sopris Plain? and all corrugated sherds from TC:C9:23 have scraping marks on them. Six Sopris Plain? sherds were retrieved from the bell-shaped pit in Room 1.

The three corrugated sherds from TC:C9:23 are of the "washboard" type. Two of the three are from the bell-shaped pit while the other is from immediately east of the structure (21K/17").

Baker (1964, 1967) reports cordmarked sherds from this site. The field notes (Baker et. al. 1963b) note the presence of two obliterated cordmarked sherds, both of extra-architectural provenience (19N/ 6 inches & 20M/ 6 inches). Neither of these sherds can be located at the time of this writing.

TI-1, SP7-2



Surface Collection: TI-1, SP7-11
Exact Provenience Unknown: TI-5, SP7-1
Fire Pit 2: SP7-4
Bell-shaped Pit: CG-2, SP7-6
South of Site: TI-1, SP7-1

SCeCY:23-- Gross Provenience of Ceramics

CM Cordmarked (total: 2).
CG Corrugated (total: 3).
TI Taos Incised (total: 12).
SP? Sopris Plain ? (total: 58).

Type	Grid	Depth	Comments
CM	20M	6"	Current location unknown
CM	19N	6"	Current location unknown
CG	21M	24-36"	Bell-shaped pit
CG	21M	24-36"	Bell-shaped pit
CG	21K	17"	
TI	19-O	14"	
TI	20N	--	On floor
TI			Surf.
TI	E.P.U	--	5 shards

Type	Grid	Depth	Comments
TI	21L	12"	
TI	21L	15"	
TI	24J	0-6"	
TI	21N	12"	
SP?	18N	0-6"	
SP?	20M	0-6"	One abraded edge
Sp?	21K	?	Floor level
SP?	21M	6-12"	4 sherds
SP?	21M	12-18"	17 sherds (one rim)
SP?	21M	18-24"	Bell-shaped pit; 3 sherds
SP?	21M	24"-36"	Bell-shaped pit; 3 sherds
SP?	21N	0-6"	
SP?	22L	21"	Fire Pit 2; 4 sherds (three with one abraded edge)
SP?	22M	0-6"	
SP?	22M	12-18"	
SP?	23L	6-12"	
SP?	23L	12-18"	
SP?	23M	0-6"	
SP?	23M	6-12"	
SP?	23M	13"	
SP?	24J	0-6"	2 sherds
SP?	24M	11"	
SP?	24M	12-18"	
SP?	--	Surf.	11 sherds
SP?	E.P.U.	--	1 sherd

Miscellaneous Collected Specimens

Fragments of carbonized corn cobs were recovered from six locations at TC:C 9:23. All were of intra-architectural provenience with some of these from FP-2. None of these specimens can be located at the time of this writing.

by Ruth Henritze

Deer (*Odocoileus hemionus* or *virginianus*)

The large number of deer bone indicates a heavy utilization of this animal by the occupants of this prehistoric structure. More than 120 pieces of deer bone represent a minimum of 6 adult individuals. This figure is based on 6 left and 6 right mandibles. Some of the elements are exceptionally large; possibly from sizeable buck deer (antler was also present). The heaviest concentration of the deer remains were recovered from Grid 22M (45 elements).

The large number of mandibles suggests they were utilized for some definite purpose. 19 large and numerous small fragments of mandible were recovered plus numerous teeth: most of these had been subjected to fire. 10 of the 19 large fragments were from Grid 22M; 9 exact provenience unknown.

The skull (from Grid 23N) had the top of the parietal bone removed above the horn base, exposing the brain cavity. Deterioration of the bone has removed any evidence of cut marks that might have existed. Perhaps this specimen demonstrates horn core removal.

Approximately one-fourth of the bone material (31) was burned, or heavily scorched and blackened. 23 of these (mandibles, radius, long bone fragments and carpal bones) were from Grid 22M; the remainder was from outside of the structure.

With the exception of the skull, the mandibles, one rib, antler frag and 2 scapula fragments, the remainder of the bone material represents the legs of the deer.

The 15 antler fragments and 4 long bone fragments are from the bell-shaped pit.

Rocky Mountain Sheep (Ovis canadensis)

A single Rocky Mountain Sheep is represented by three elements; one left proximal ulna fragment and one right proximal ulna fragment from Grid 22M, and a left calcaneum from Grid 22L. One of the ulna fragments was fire-blackened.

Cottontail Rabbit (Sylvilagus probably audubonii)

A minimum of one cottontail is indicated by the recovery of three elements; a left nasal bone and a first phalanx from Grid 22M and one molar from Grid 23L.

Jack Rabbit (Lepus, probably californicus)

Jack Rabbit is represented by the presence of one left proximal femur fragment from Grid 24M (outside of the structure).

Rock Squirrel (Spermophilus probably veriegatus)

A single rock squirrel is represented by one left proximal tibia fragment from Grid 23L.

Bird

A turkey (Meleagris gallopavo cf. merriami) radius shaft fragment represents one individual. A tibiatarsus of an unidentified, quail-size bird was also present.

All species present are represented by mature individuals.

Conclusions: TC:C9:23

TC:C9:23 was a surface structure that consisted of two contiguous rooms. The lower walls of Room 1 were of adobe with a low volume of incorporated sandstone slabs. The upper walls were presumably of the same construction. The Room 1-2 wall was plastered on the West (Room 1) side. The roof of this room was of wooden elements (that probably rested upon the upper walls), branches, earth, and probably, small pieces of sandstone. Floor features of Room 1 included a central fire pit and a bell-shaped cooking pit (function assumed) near the south-eastern corner. No post holes were defined although vertical roof supports probably existed. A small doorway with vertical stone uprights was located between Room 1 and Room 2. If this investigator's interpretation of the sequence of room construction is correct, this doorway originally served as an exterior doorway for Room 1. Room 2 was apparently added to Room 1 and constructed of jacal or wattle and daub. Small tabular pieces of sandstone were apparently utilized in the roof/wall construction. Floor features in Room 2 consisted of a fire pit contiguous to an ash pit and five burned posts in situ. Exterior entryway(s) for the two-room structure were not defined.

The taxonomic placement of TC:C9:23 will be discussed in the Final Conclusions section.

Site TC:C9:24 was located about 4 miles west of Trinidad, Colorado at an approximate elevation of 6,215 feet above sea level (T.33S, R.64W, NW SE S.27). Situated approximately 130 feet above the flood plane, the two room stone structure was placed upon a nearly level outcropping of Trinidad Sandstone south of the Pur-gato_{ire} River. TC:C9:24 was located almost 1,000 linear feet from TC:C9:23 and some 100 feet higher in elevation.

The site was excavated by Galen R. Baker and Trinidad State Junior College students during July and August, 1963. A horizontal five foot grid system was imposed over the general site area. The original excavation proceeded by arbitrary six inch levels except where cultural stratigraphy allowed. Because of its close proximity to the location of the Trinidad Dam, this site has been destroyed.

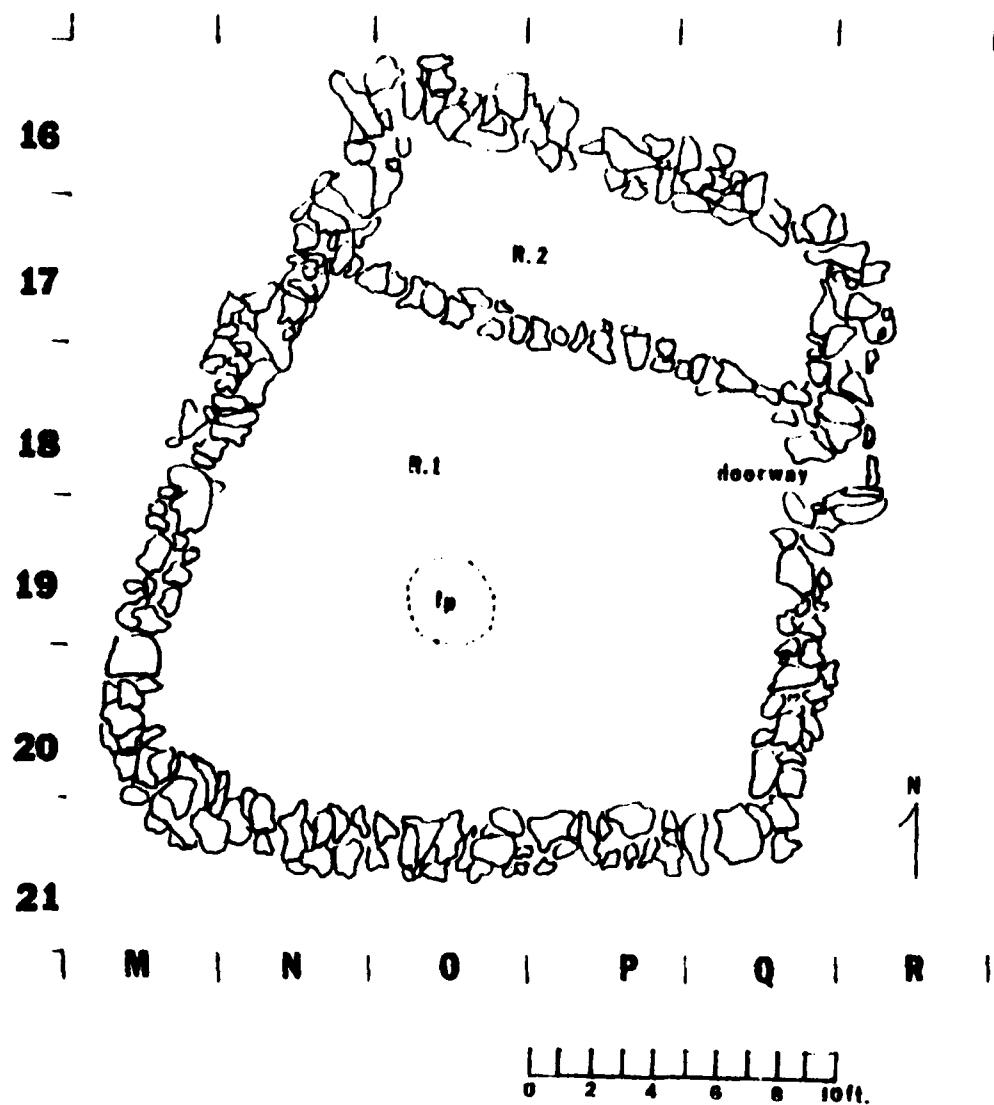
The analysis of TC:C9:24 presented here was undertaken because of inadequate previous analysis and reporting (see Baker 1964 and 1967). These two sources, field notes (Baker, et. al. 1963C), student-drawn base maps, numerous photographs and collected specimens on deposit at the Laboratory of Archaeology, Trinidad State Junior College constituted my source materials for this analysis. Although based upon sources other than mine, this presentation is uniquely mine.

Architectural Features

TC:C9:24 consisted of two contiguous surface stone masonry rooms (Fig. 14). The original construction apparently began by quarrying the bedrock (Trinidad sandstone) which was used to construct the four walls of one large room. Mud was used to mortar the predominately horizontally laid stones of irregular size and shape. After the construction of the initial room (a trapezium in form), a stone wall was added to form two rooms. There was apparently no evidence to indicate whether this partition was added prior to or during the occupation of the structure. The standing heights of walls in 1963 ranged from 7 inches to 22 inches. A floor level door was defined in the east wall of Room 1 adjacent to Room 2. This doorway had collapsed, thus exact measurements were not possible. However, the width appeared to be about 18 inches. No entrance to Room 2 was defined. The possibility of a floor level door to this room can clearly be eliminated as the basal portions of all four walls of Room 2 were standing in 1963. The Room 1-2 wall height was about 12 inches in 1963. Perhaps entrance to Room 2 was gained by stepping over this low partition from Room 1. Or perhaps the partition was full roof height and the entrance to Room 2 was through the roof. There is, however, no evidence for either alternative.

The floor surface in both rooms consisted of packed soil up to 6 inches in depth with bedrock exposed in its highest portions. Whether this soil floor was initially imported or accumulated or

Figure 14



TC:C9:24

Legend

- R.1 Room 1
- fp Fire pit



Figure 15a. TC:C9:24, looking south, 1963. Excavator is west of wall of Room 1. Room 1-Room 2 wall is visible across center of picture.



Figure 15b. TC:C9:24, 1963. Fallen east wall of Room 2, looking northeast.

both is not clear. The floor surface was predominately soil and sloped slightly to the east. A fire pit near the center of Room 1 was the only floor feature defined in the combined rooms. A depression in the soil, the fire pit was shallow (exact depth not stated) and circular (diameter about 36 inches).

The exact nature of the roof can not be stated. The fill of both rooms contained a significant volume of small pieces of charcoal, charred pine up to 9 inches in length and 3 1/4 inches in diameter, and small chunks of oxidized clay in the 4-7 inches above the floor level. In none of the sources by Baker does he mention his interpretation of this charcoal wood and oxidized clay. The field notes (Baker et. al., 1963C) leave little doubt, however, that these are the remnants of burned and fallen roof. I would envision a flat, level or slightly pitched roof composed of a lattice work of wooden elements of various sizes (beams down to, perhaps, twigs), earth and probably, a few sandstone slabs. Although there was no direct evidence for vertical support posts in either room, I would think their existence likely in Room 1. They would hardly seem necessary in the smaller room.

The structure unquestionably burned. Whether this was the reason for abandonment is not clear. However, the low number of artifacts from this site relative to other similar sites in the area may indicate a leisurely abandonment and/or an occupation of short duration.

The function(s) of Room 2 as stated by Baker (1964,1967) are certainly open to question. Baker (1964: 10,12) calls and labels Room 2 as a storage room. Later (Baker 1967:21), depicts it as a

small storage and work room. Other than its size and probable relatively inconvenient method of entry, I know of no reason for such statements of function. Certainly the artifact inventory and distribution do not indicate these functions.

Description of Features

Galen Baker gave each room a separate feature designation at the time of the original excavation which he retained in later sources (Baker 1964, 1967). His system will be retained here.

Room 1

Type of feature: Surface room.

Excavated by: Galen Baker, 1963.

Plan:

Form: Trapezium.

Size: About 18 1/2 feet WNW-ESE; About 15 1/2 feet NNE-SSE.

Walls:

Construction: Lower walls of predominately horizontally laid sandstone slabs of irregular size and shape with adobe mortar. Upper walls presumably of same construction.

About 15-24 inches.

Thickness: About 15-24 inches.

Standing height: 7-16 inches.

Probable height: About 5 feet except possibly Room 1-2 wall. (S.K.I. postulated).

Plaster: No evidence.

Wall openings:

Doors: One.

Location: To exterior in east wall. Dimensions:

Height: Unknown

Width: About
18 inches.

Note: Fallen, hence details of construction lacking.

Ventilator: None defined. Probably absent. (S.K.I.).

Floor:

Soil up to 6 inch depth in lower portions of irregular bedrock (Trinidad Sandstone). Floor surface was predominately soil and sloped slightly to the east. Sources are not clear on whether soil was imported, accumulated or both.

Post holes: None defined. S.K.I. postulates several vertical roof supports which may not have been socketed.

Fire Pit: One

Location:

Shape:

Near center of room, on soil floor.

Circular.

Diameter: About 36 inches.
 Depth: Unknown, but shallow (less than about 3 inches.)
 Contents: Apparently only small volume of charcoal and ash. Interior surface was fire-reddened.
 Remarks: In an illustration, Baker (1964:12) depicts this fire pit as having a mud collar. However, several sketches and a verbal description of this feature in the field notes (Baker et. al. 1963C) do not verify this nor do several photographs of this fire pit.
 Sub-floor pits: None. Essentially precluded by location (on or near bedrock).
 Other floor features: None defined.
 Roof: Baker et. al. (1963C) repeatedly mentions charcoal and chunks of oxidized clay in approximate 7 inches of room fill above floor level. However, interpretation of these materials is not to be found in that source or others (Baker 1964, 1967). I would interpret these materials as being the remnants of burned, fallen roof. I have postulated a flat, level or slightly pitched roof composed of latticework of wood~ elements, earth and probably, a few sandstone slabs. Vertical wooden roof supports have been postulated too.
 Room burned.
 Remarks:

Room 2

Type of feature: Surface room.
 Excavated by: Galen Baker, 1963.
 Plan:
 Form: Trapezoidal.
 Size: About 14 feet WNW-ESE; about 4 feet NNE_SSW.
 Walls:
 Construction: Lower walls of predominately horizontally laid sandstone slabs of irregular size and shape with adobe mortar.
 Upper walls presumably of same construction.
 Thickness: About 15-24 inches.
 Standing height: 12-22 inches.
 Probable height: About 5 feet, except possibly room 1-2 wall (S.K.I. postulated).

Plaster: No evidence.

Wall openings:

Door: None defined. Probably absent (S.K.I.).

Ventilators: None defined. Probably absent (S.K.I.).

Floor: Soil up to 5 inch depth in lower portions of irregular bedrock. Floor surface predominately soil and sloped slightly southeastward. Unclear as to whether soil for floor was imported, accumulated or both.

Post holes: None defined. Vertical roof supports probably not necessary due to small size of room.

Fire pit: None defined.

Sub-floor pits: None

Other floor features: None defined.

Roof: Evidence for roof virtually the same as Room 1 with same postulated method of roof construction by this author save for vertical roof supports.

Remarks: Room burned.

Human Osteological Remains--TC:C9:24

The presence of human bones at TC:C9:24 is noted by Baker in several sources (Baker et.al., 1963C, Baker 1964,1967). In each of these sources the bones are attributed to only one individual, but that individual accorded different ages at death:

The fragmentary remains of what appears to be a 1 - to 2 - year child are on the floor. The scattered bones indicate an incomplete burial, no burial at all, or perhaps a violent death with no effort towards burial (Baker 1964: 12).

A very interesting association with this site was the recovery of some human bones scattered throughout the room. Probably a young adolescent died in this structure and was left without burial and carnivorous animals in the area scattered these bones throughout the room (Baker 1967:12).

Our recent examination of these bones revealed that they represent three or more different individuals. This determination was made upon the basis of age which was made using ossification dates (Gray 1963) and rates of tooth formation and eruption (Brescia 1961). Many of the fragmentary bones were grouped with one of the three individuals largely on the basis of size. Presented below are some of the salient facts pertaining to these specimens.

"One-year-old"

The presence and approximate age of this individual is based upon the existence of the anterior or bregmatic fontanelle (transverse diameter 1.6 cm.). Gray (1963:177) places the complete closure of the bregmatic fontanelle at about the middle of the second year. Bones other than the frontal and parietal bones are attributed to this individual on the basis of their small size.

ELEMENT	RIGHT OR LEFT	LOCUS GRID/DEPTH
Frontal	R&L	20P/ 18 in. (floor level)
Parietal (7 frags.)	L	20P/ 18 in.
Scapula (frag.)	R	20P/ 6-12 in.
Axis (frag.)	--	180/ 6-12 in.
Cervical vertebra (frag.)	--	20P/ 18 in.
1st. rib	R	20P/ 6-12 in.
Rib (frag.)	L	20Q/ 6-12 in.
Rib (frag.)	L	17Q/ 6-12 in.
Rib (frag.)	L	20Q/ 6-12 in.
Rib (frag.)	R	20Q/ 6-12 in.
Humerus (frag.)	L	18P/ 6-12 in.
Humerus (frag.)	R	20P/ 6-12 in.
Ilium	R	20P/ 6-12 in.
Femur	R	17P/ 18-24 in.
Femur (frag.)	L	17P/ 0-6 in.

"Five-year-old"

The presence and approximate age of this individual is based upon ossification dates and dental criteria. The recovered bones of the skull were disarticulated and warped. An examination of the occipital bone revealed that its squama was nearly completely united with the lateral portions. Gray (1963: 190) states that about the fourth year the squama and the two lateral portions of the occipital bone unite, and about the sixth year the bone consists of a single piece. Also, the damaged (post-mortem) right maxilla contained the unerupted first permanent molar. The enamel of this tooth was complete but there was only the slightest hint of root formation.

Brescia (1961:74) gives the following chronology for the maxillary first molar of the permanent dentition: enamel completed, 2 1/2-3 years; eruption, 6-7 years; root completed, 9-10 years. The post-cranial elements attributed to this individual were done so on the basis of size.

ELEMENT	RIGHT OR LEFT	LOCUS GRID/DEPTH
Parietal (complete but in frags.)	R	18N/ 18-24"
Parietal (complete but in frags.)	L	19N/ 19"
Occipital	--	18N/ 18-24"
Temporal	R&L	19N/ 19"
Sphenoid	--	18N/ 18-24"
Zygomatic	R	19N/ 19"
Maxilla	R	19N/ 19"
Sternum (manubrium)	--	18N/ 18-24"
Rib	R	18N/ 17"
Rib	L	20M/ 12-18"
Rib	L	18N/ 16"
Rib (frag.)	L	20P/ 6-12"
Ilium (frag.)	R	19N/ 18"
Femur (frag.)	R	19N/ 18"
Radius (frag.)	L	170/ 12-18"
Ulna (frag.)	L	19N/ 18"

"Young adult"

The presence and approximate age of this individual is based upon the ossification rates of the several long bones recovered. For example, the sternal ends of both clavicles are almost completely united to the shafts. Gray (1963:229) states that the secondary ossification center located in the sternal end of the clavicle appears about the 18th or 20th year and unites with the rest of the bone about the 25th year. Also, the proximal ends of the phalanges and metatarsal recovered from TC:C9:24 were nearly completely united to the body of those bones. Based upon data given by Gray (1963:257,258,302,303) the age at death would be around 25 years.

ELEMENT	RIGHT OR LEFT	LOCUS GRID/DEPTH
Clavicle	R	18N/ 16" (2" above bedrock)
Clavicle	L	18N/ 6-12"
Rib (1st)	R	18N/ 6-12"
Rib (7th)	R	170/ 14 3/4"
Atlas	--	18N/ 16"
Vert. (4th cervical)	--	18N/ 10-6"
Vert (7th cervical)	--	18N/ 0-6"
Phalanx (4th digit, hand)	R	17Q/ 12-18"
Phalanx (5th digit, foot)	L	17Q/ 12-18"
Metatarsal (4th)	R	18M/ 0-6"

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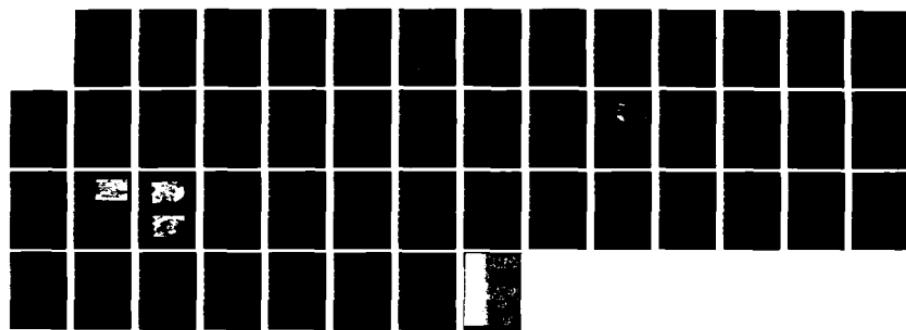
TRINIDAD RESERVOIR SALVAGE ARCHAEOLOGY 1970 SITES:
TC:C9:9B TC:C9:23 TC:C9:24 TC:C9:302(U) 5 K IRELAND
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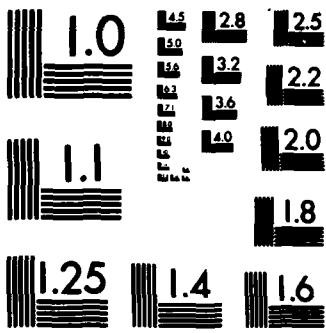
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MICROCOPY RESOLUTION TEST CHART
NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS-1963-A

I can not give a satisfactory explanation for the presence and nature of these human osteological remains at TC:C9:24. There is no evidence in either the field notes or the photographs to indicate intentional burial (either primary or secondary) of any of the human bones. Many of the bones were not recovered from the floor level as stated by Baker (1964:12). A small (1.0x 2.2 cm.) triangular side-notched projectile point was found within five inches of the skull fragments of the "Five-year-old" in Grid 19N. The cause of death for this individual may or may not have been violent. None of the human bones exhibit evident pathology. Thus, the cause(s) of death can not be stated. Most of the bones were located within Room 1, however a few (attributed to each of the three individuals) were found in Room 2. If an animal had scattered the human bones as suggested by Baker (1967: 21), it would seem unlikely (but possible) that bones would be found on both sides of the Room 1-2 wall which was a minimum of 12 inches high.

Chipped Stone Artifacts

Projectile Points

Eleven projectile points were recovered from TC:C9:24; five are side-notched and six corner-notched. The outlines of the points range from triangular to sub-triangular while basal outlines range from straight to greatly convex: One corner-notched specimen possesses a single notch. Only three of the points (two side and one corner-notched) are from within the architecture. See Figs. 16-19 for illustrations of the artifacts from TC:C9:24.

Projectile points or Knives

Four specimens were placed in this category; all lack notches. Three of these generally conform to the size & shape of the notched points from this site. The other specimen is considerably larger (length: 4.4cm, width: 2.9cm). All four specimens are bifacially chipped on all edges save for the bases. Only one point or knife, a fragment, was located within the house structure.

Knives

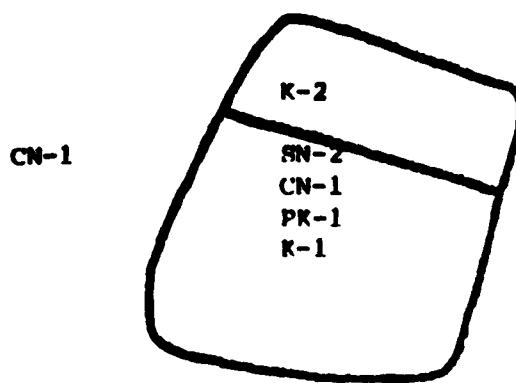
Four sizeable worked flakes of argillite were retrieved from TC:C9:24. All four are apparently complete and seemingly have no special or regular outline (amorphous). Three possess a single bifacially chipped edge; the other specimen has two bifacially chipped edges. One of the knives with a single working edge is from the surface collection; the other three are from the structure fill.

Drills

No stone drills were recovered from TC:C9:24.

Scrapers

The two scrapers from this site are of argillite. Each has one rounded working edge. Neither specimen displays any special preparation other than the single unifacially chipped edge on each. One is from the surface collection while the provenience data has been lost on the other.



Surface Collection: SN-2, CN-2, PK-2, K-1, SC-1
Exact Provenience Unknown: SN-1, CN-2, PK-1, SC-1

TC:C9:24— Gross Provenience of Chipped Stone Artifacts

- RN Side-notched points (total: 5).
- CN Corner-notched points (total: 6).
- PK Points or Knives (total: 4).
- K Knives (total: 4).
- SC Scrapers (total: 2).

Type	Measurements in CM.			Grid	Depth	Comments
	e	w	th			
SN	1.9	1.0	0.4	19N	17"	Argillite/slightly convex base/near human skull.
SN	2.5	1.3	0.3	--	Surf.	Argillite/slightly convex
RN	2.3	1.1	0.3	--	Surf.	Argillite/slightly convex
SN	1.9+	1.0	0.3	E.P.U.	--	Obsidian/greatly convex b
SN	1.2+	1.2	0.3	19N	6-12"	Argillite/straight base
CN	2.2+	1.7	0.5	18-0	0-6"	Quartzite/straight base
CN	1.9+	1.5	0.4	--	Surf.	Argillite/slightly convex
CN	1.2+	1.0+	0.2	E.P.U.	--	Argillite/base missing
CN	2.2+	1.2	0.3	E.P.U.	12-16"	Argillite/slightly convex
CN	2.0+	1.2	0.3	--	Surf.	Argillite/slightly convex
CN	1.8	1.4	0.4	19N	12"	Argillite/greatly convex b single notch
PK	1.3+	1.3	0.4	--	Surf.	Quartzite/straight base
PK	1.0+	1.4+	0.4	--	Surf.	Argillite/slightly convex
PK	4.4	2.9	0.8	E.P.U.	--	Argillite/slightly convex
PK	2.1+	1.5+	0.5	19-0	0-6"	Quartzite/slightly convex
K	4.3	3.7	1.0	20P	12-18"	Argillite
K	3.9	3.1	0.8	--	Surf.	Argillite
K	5.3	3.4	0.8	16-0	0-6"	Argillite
K	4.4	3.0	0.8	16-0	0-6"	Argillite
SC	3.8	3.4	1.1	E.P.U.	6-12"	Argillite
SC	7.7	4.4	2.0	--	Surf.	Argillite

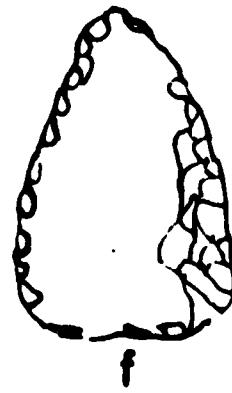
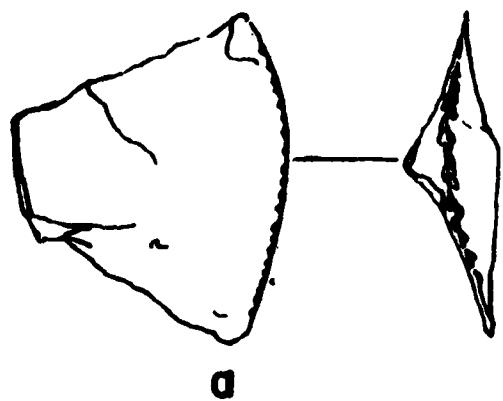
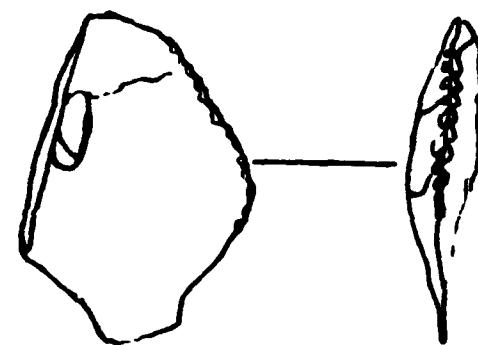


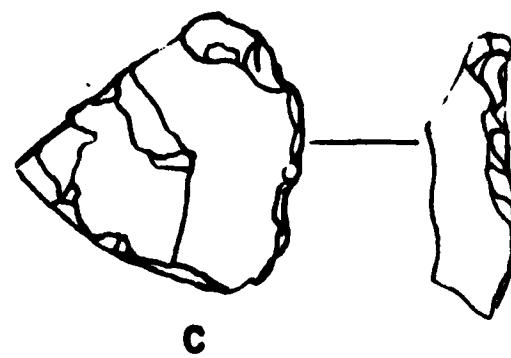
Figure 17



d



b



c

R.M.A

Ground Stone Artifacts

Manos

Thirteen specimens were placed in this category; six whole and seven fragments. All complete artifacts in this category possessed a length of less than 18.0cm. and are therefore called one-handed manos. Of the six complete manos, two are unifacial and four are bifacial. Each of the manos is a cobble of either sandstone or conglomerate. Alteration of a small proportion of these cobbles consisted of pecked working surfaces.

Metates

Thirteen artifacts were placed in this category; five complete specimens and eight fragments. One fragmental metate of vesicular basalt was put into the basin metate sub-category; the other twelve were slab metates. Prior to our analysis, many of the metates were photographed and described then discarded. Unfortunately, the petrographic description escaped notation on many of these specimens. To judge from the photographs, the slab metates were all composed of sedimentary rocks and certainly not vesicular basalt.

Miscellaneous Stone Artifacts

Three pieces of worked (abraded) graphite and one piece of red ocher were retrieved from Room 1. Any or all of these specimens may have served as a source of pigment.

A small white bead of unknown petrographic composition (soapstone ?) was found on the soil surface approximately 200 feet northwest of the stone structure.

Shell Artifacts

No shell, artifactual or otherwise, was found at TC:C9:24.

Bone and Antler Artifacts

Awls

The three bone awls from this site were made from mammalian long bones and fall into two broad categories: 1) head of bone unworked except for original splitting and 2) those made from the splinters of bones. One awl was made by splitting the proximal end of the left metatarsal of a deer. The two splinter awls gave no clues as to the sources of bones other than they were from mammalian long bones. Both splinter awls are from Room 1; the exact provenience is unknown for the other.

Tubular Bone Beads and Bone Tubes

The nine bone beads from TC:C9:24 were each made from long bones of small mammals (such as rabbit) and placed in three arbitrary categories based upon outside diameter. Three are of small diameter, five of medium diameter, and one of large diameter. No bone tubes other than the above-mentioned cylindrical beads were recovered at TC:C9:24.

No other bone artifacts nor any antler artifacts were found at this site.

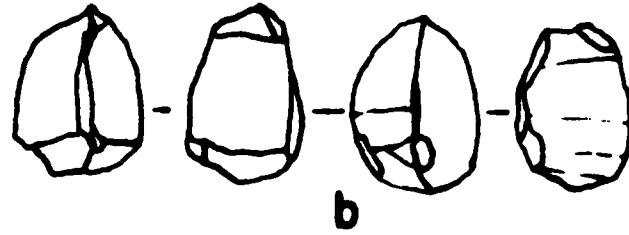
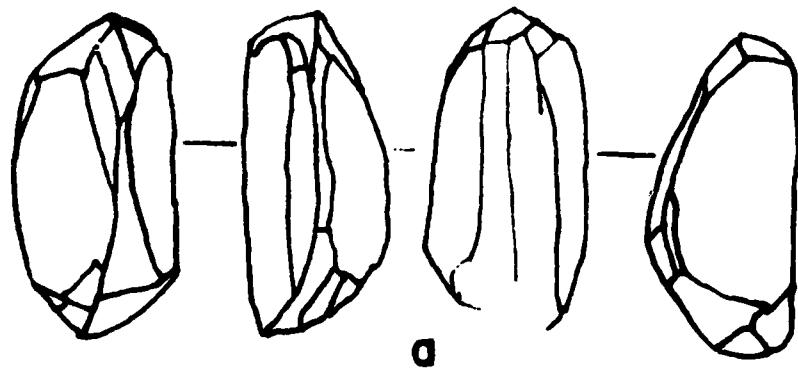
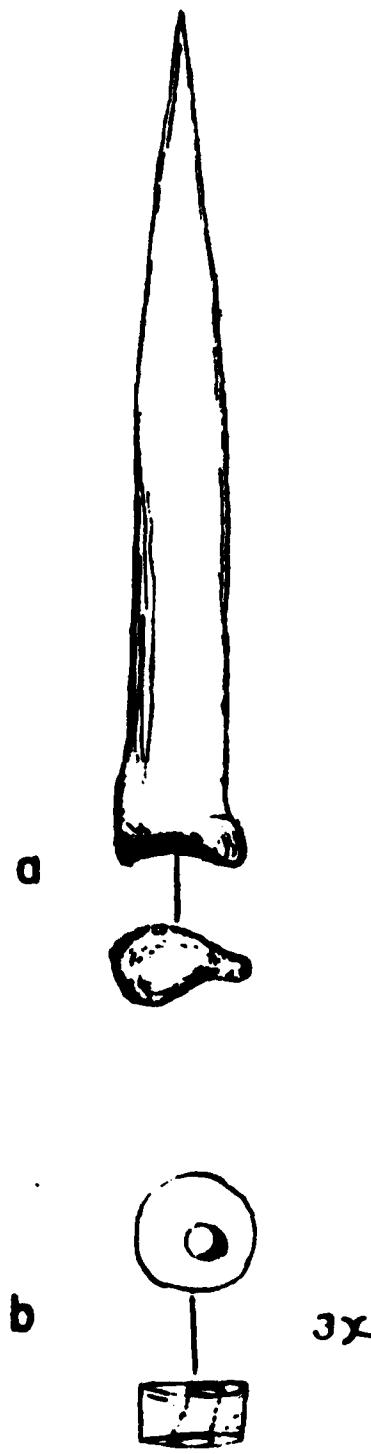
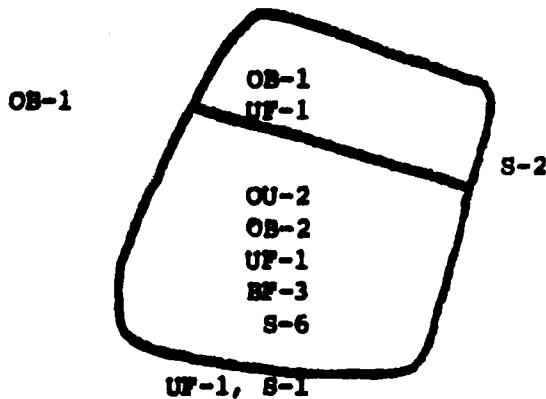


Figure 19



R.M.A



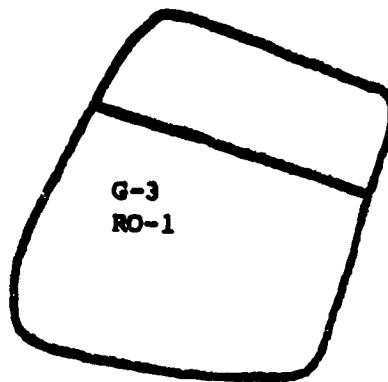
Surface Collection: MF-1, S-1, B-1
Exact Provenience Unknown: S-3

TC:CB:24—Gross Provenience of manos and metates

- OU One-handed Unifacial Mano (total: 2).
- OB One-handed Bifacial mano (total: 4).
- UF Unifacial Fragment (total: 3).
- MF Bifacial Fragment (total: 4).
- S Slab metate (total: 12).
- B Basin metate (total: 1).

Type	Measurements in cm.			Grid	Depth	Comments
	l	w	th			
OU	14.0	9.7	9.5	19Q	6-12"	Conglomerate
OU	10.3	8.2	3.9	20P	14"	Sandstone
OB	13.5	10.4	3.4	18-O	6-12"	Sandstone/pecked
OB	15.0	9.7	5.0	17-O	6-12"	Sandstone/pecked/shaped
OB	16.0	9.8	4.5	19Q	12-18"	Conglomerate/pecked
OB	10.8	9.6	3.0	17M	?	Sandstone
UF	9.4+	6.6	3.6	17P	6-12"	Conglomerate
UF	4.8+	9.0+	1.9	21M	6-12"	Sandstone/pecked
MF	5.5+	10.0+	3.5	20P	0-6"	Sandstone
MF	6.1+	5.0+	5.3	19N	6-12"	Sandstone
MF	4.8+	4.9+	3.6	--	Surf.	Sandstone
MF	3.5+	8.9	1.2	19Q	6-12"	Conglomerate
MF	8.5+	8.0+	3.8	19Q	6-12"	Sandstone/pecked
S	13.9+	13.7+	3.6	18P	--	
S	14.5+	14.0+	4.6	E.P.U.	--	
S	36.3	2.4+	8.2	18-O	12-18"	Sandstone
S	37.7	24.8	4.3	16R	--	Sandstone
S	35.5	26.6	2.6	18R	11"	Sandstone/pecked

S	36.5	24.1	2.0	19Q	12-15"	
S	42.6	34.4	4.2	20N	11"	
S	17.8+	14.9+	4.3	--	Surf.	
S	45.2	37.0	5.7	18N	16"	
S	47.0	26.0	4.6	E.P.U.	0-11"	Sandstone
S	12.2+	10.0	3.2	E.P.U.	--	Sandstone
S	10.2+	8.5+	2.8	19P	--	Sandstone
B	8.0+	5.6+	4.7	--	Surf.	Vesicular basalt



**Surface Collection:
Exact Provenience Unknown:**

TC:CD:24-- Gross Provenience of Miscellaneous Stone Artifacts

G Graphite (total: 3).

RO Red Ocher (total: 1).

SB Stone Bead (total: 1).

Type	Measurements in cm.			Grid	Depth	Comments
	a	w	th			
G	2.2	1.7	1.4	18P	0-6"	19 work facets
G	4.4	2.0	1.5	19Q	Floor	20 work facets
G	2.7	1.7	1.4	20-0	6-12"	2 work facets
RO	4.0	3.2	1.8	20-0	Floor	1 work facet
SB				--	--	ca. 200 feet NW of site

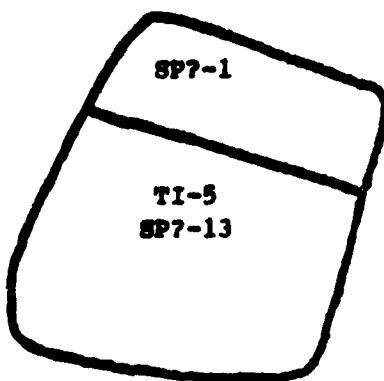
Ceramics

A total of 19 shards from TC:C9:24 are on deposit at T.S.J.C. Of these, 5 display parallel incised lines and are otherwise characteristic of Taos Incised and have been so identified. The remaining 14 are remarkably similar (identical?) to the other 5 except for the lack of surface decoration. These 14 are also remarkably similar (identical?) to the shards from TC:C9:9B which have been called Sopris Plain. To recognize the possible existence of a ceramic ware at TC:C9:24 in addition to Taos Incised, these 14 are tentatively identified as Sopris Plain. Of course, any or all of these Sopris Plain? sherds may be Taos Incised.

In addition to the above, 6 sherds are mentioned in the field notes (Baker et. al. 1963c) of which one is called "Late Vadida Micaceous." This field-identified shard is not mentioned in later writings on this site by Baker (1964, 1967). None of these 6 sherds can be positively identified as to type.

Miscellaneous Collected Specimens

Several carbonized corn cob fragments were recovered from the fill of Room 1 (20P/6-12") (Baker et. al. 1963c). These specimens can not now be located and are unidentified as to type.



Surface Collection:
Exact Provenience Unknown:

TC:CB:24— Gross Provenience of Ceramics

TI Two Incised (total: 5).

SP? Sopris Plain? (total: 14).

Type	Grid	Depth	Comments
TI	19W	13"	Parallel incisions
TI	19P	18"	Parallel incisions, floor level
TI	19P	6-12"	Parallel incisions
TI	17W	6-12"	Parallel incisions
TI	18-0	6-12"	Parallel incisions
SP?	19Q	14"	
SP?	17-0	16"	
SP?	19P	18"	
SP?	20P	12-18"	
SP?	18-0	6-12"	
SP?	19W	6-12"	
SP?	18-0	6-12"	
SP?	E.P.U.	--	Room 1
SP?	19P	18"	On floor

SP?	20N	18"	On floor
SP?	20P	14"	
SP?	20P	15"	
SP?	20P	6-12"	
SP?	17N	20"	

Faunal Remains: TC:C9:24

by Ruth Henritze

A total of 97 pieces of bone from TC:C9:24 are on deposit at the Laboratory of Archaeology. Over two thirds (66) of these have been classified as belonging to deer (Table III). As in other Trinidad Reservoir sites, very few of the elements represented were complete or intact. The highly fragmentary nature of the osteological specimens is probably due to the aboriginal occupants of the structure rather than natural forces although natural deterioration is evident on many specimens.

Less than 10% of the collected bone specimens are of extra-architectural provenience. This distribution is undoubtedly a reflection of the fact that very little excavation occurred outside of the house structure. Over 70% of the osteological specimens are from Room 1 while almost 20% are from Room 2.

Deer (Odocoileus hemionus and virginianus)

A minimum of two adult deer is represented by two each of the following elements from the right side of the animal: humerus, metacarpal, and tibia. Each of the above was fragmentary. 35 of the 64 bone specimens attributed to adult deer were fragments of long bones not identifiable to specific element.

One immature or sub-adult deer is represented by a complete right and a fragmentary left medial phalanx.

Dog (*Canis lupus familiaris*)

One adult dog is represented by a right mandible which was identified by Dr. Paul O. McGrew of the University of Wyoming (Fig. 20). This mandible was found immediately above floor level in front of the doorway of Room 1. A rib fragment found in Room 2 is from a member of the dog family; perhaps dog or coyote.

Jack Rabbit (*Lepus cf. townsendi*)

A left ulna fragment, right metatarsal, right femur fragment, and medial phalanx indicate the presence of one adult jack rabbit. All of these elements are from Room 1.

Snowshoe Hare (*Lepus americanus*)

The presence of a snowshoe hare is based upon the presence of a humerus from Room 1. Note should be made that today this animal is not found in the immediate vicinity of this site as they prefer a cooler climate such as is now found at considerably higher altitudes.

Cottontail Rabbit (*Sylvilagus cf. audubonii*)

A femur and a Scapula, both fragmentary, indicate a minimum of one adult cottontail rabbit. At least one sub-adult of this genus is represented by two tibia fragments (right and left) and a fragment of a right radius.

Unidentified Rabbit or Hare

12 specimens could not be identified to the level of genus because of their fragmentary nature. Eleven of these twelve were

portions of the metatarsal; five of these are bone beads. The remaining bone is a fragmentary medial phalanx. Both adult and sub-adult are represented in this sample.

Rock Squirrel (Spermophilus cf. variegatus)

A single rock squirrel is evidenced by a fragment of a right mandible. The exact provience is unknown for it.

Gopher (Thomomys bottae)

The partial remains of two gophers were recovered from TC:C9:24. Both are represented by skull fragments with teeth; one from north of the site and one from within Room 2.

Wood Rat (Neotoma spp.)

A single incomplete pelvis from Room 1 has been identified as wood rat.

Prairie Dog (Cynomys cf. ludovicianus)

A set of mandibles and fragmentary skull from Room 1 demonstrates the presence of at least one prairie dog.

Eagle (Accipitridae spp.)

A rib from Room 1 has been identified as an adult eagle.

Turkey (Meleagris gallopavo cf. merriami)

A minimum of one sub-adult turkey is suggested based upon the presence of a radius in Room 1 and a coracoid in Room 2.

Mallard Duck (Anas cf. platyrhynchos)

Fragments of a tibiotarsus and an ulna in Room 2 demonstrate an adult mallard duck.

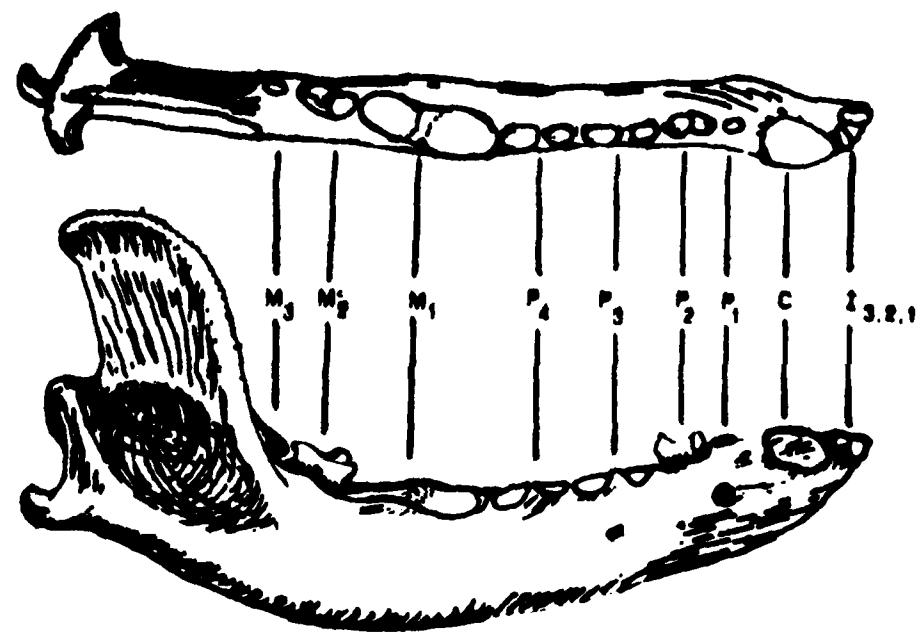
Unidentified bird

A skull fragment and radius fragment from Room 1 probably represent grouse (Tympanuchus spp.). A fragment of a carpometacarpus probably represents quail (Collipepla spp.).

Table III
Mammalian Remains from TC:C9:24

CRANIAL FRAG.	Mandible	Scapula	Rib	Humerus	Ulna	Radius	Metacarpal	Pelvis	Femur	Tibia	Metatarsal	Prox. Phalanx	Mid. Phalanx	Dist. Phalanx	Long Bone Frags.	Calcaneum	Astрагalus
Deer, adult	2	2	3			4	2		4	1	1	1	2	35	1	2	
Deer, sub-adult													2				
Coy, adult	1		17														
Jack Rabbit, adult					1	1	1					1					
abbit or Hare, adult												4X	1				
abbit or Hare, sub-adult												2					
nowshoe Hare				1													
ottontail, adult		1							1								
ottontail, sub-adult						1				2							
ock Squirrel		1															
opher	2																
od Rat								1									
arie Dog	1	2															

X = 5 bone beads



Dog Mandible -- TC:C9:24

R.M.R.

Conclusions: TC:C9:24

TC:C9:24 was a two room surface stone masonry structure. Originally constructed as a large single room, a stone masonry partition (original height unknown) was later added to create a smaller room to the north of the remaining, larger room. All walls were composed of tabular pieces of sandstone of irregular size and shape which were horizontally laid, roughly coarsened and mortared with adobe (clayish soil). An exterior floor level doorway about 18 inches wide and unknown height was defined for Room 1.

There was no evidence of wall plaster. The roof was probably flat, level or slightly pitched and continuous over both rooms. A roof composed of a lattice work of wooden elements, earth and, probably, a few sandstone slabs with vertical support posts in Room 1 is envisioned. The floor of both rooms was predominately soil with bedrock exposed at some locations. The only floor feature defined in either room was shallow, circular fire pit near the center of Room 1. Features such as sub-floor pits were not present presumably because of the sites location on or very near bedrock.

See the Final Conclusions section of this report for taxonomic placement of TC:C9:24.

This site, consisting of two human burials without associated architecture or diagnostic artifacts, is located about six miles west of Trinidad, Colorado (T.33S, R.64W, NW, NW Sec. 33). The site was first discovered by the operator of an earth-moving machine who noticed human bones in the soil overburden he was stripping from a Pleistocene gravel deposit. The owner of the gravel operation, Mr. Frank Leone, in turn notified the Laboratory of Archaeology, T.S.J.C. Until July 1970, the area was the first level terrace above the Purgatoire River. Located on the south side of the river, the elevation of the site was approximately 6200 feet above sea level and some 60 feet above the flood plain.

My first visit to the site was on 12 July 1970. I then collected the machine-exposed human bones, made documentation of their locations and discussed the movements of the earth-moving machines with machine operators and Mr. Leone. Notes were taken concerning the topography of the general site area before gravel operations began. Unfortunately, the time lapse between the initial movement of earth by machines and the discovery of human bones allowed the soil that was removed from the general site area to be deposited in an earth fill operation with additional soil deposited over it. Thus any cultural material possibly contained in this overburden could not be located.

Excavation began on 13 July 1970. A nearby undisturbed utility pole was utilized to establish a five foot horizontal grid system.

Vertical control was maintained by using an arbitrary point on the same pole to establish a datum plane. An alidade was used to measure the vertical distance below the datum plane.

Figure 21

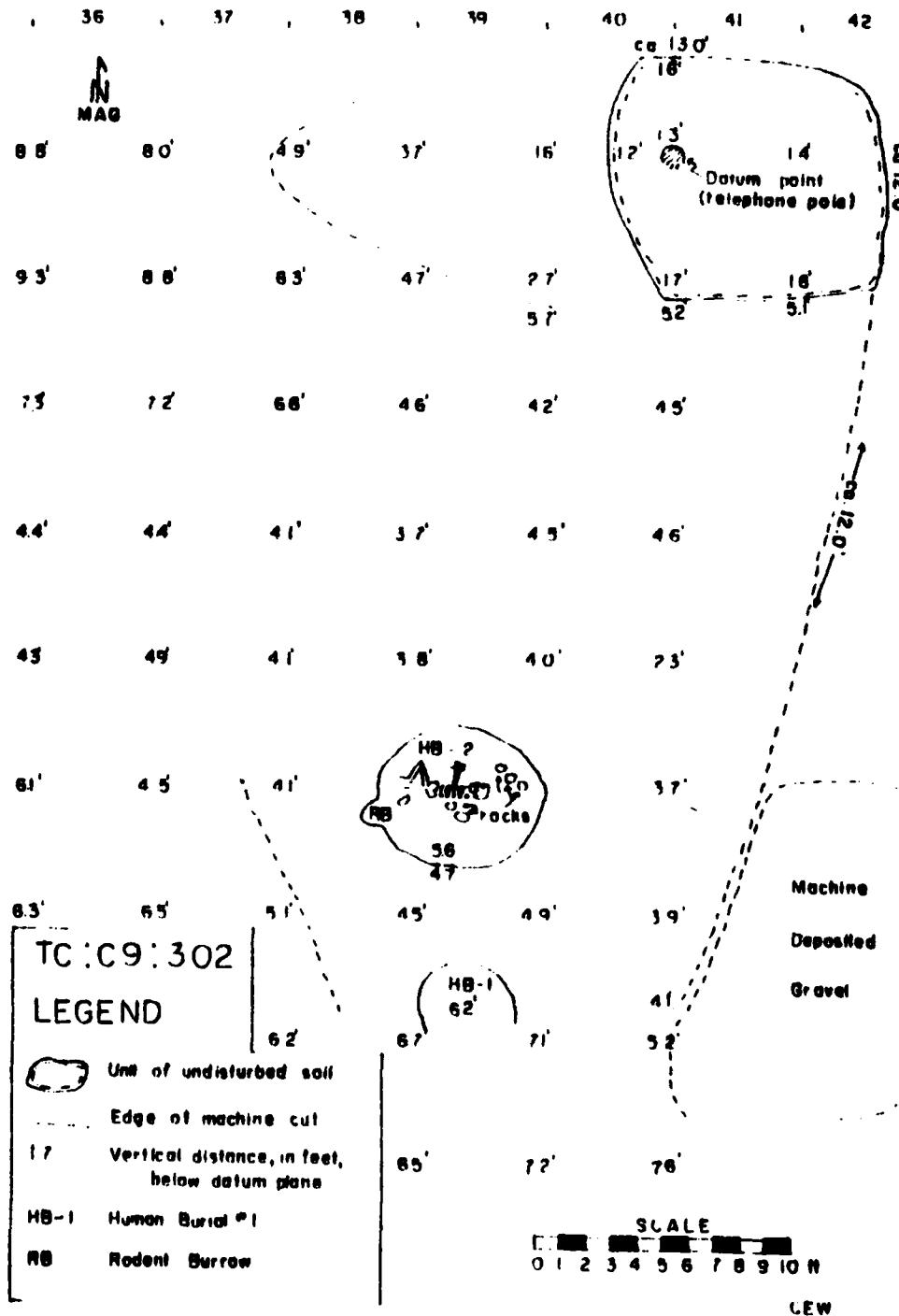


Figure 22

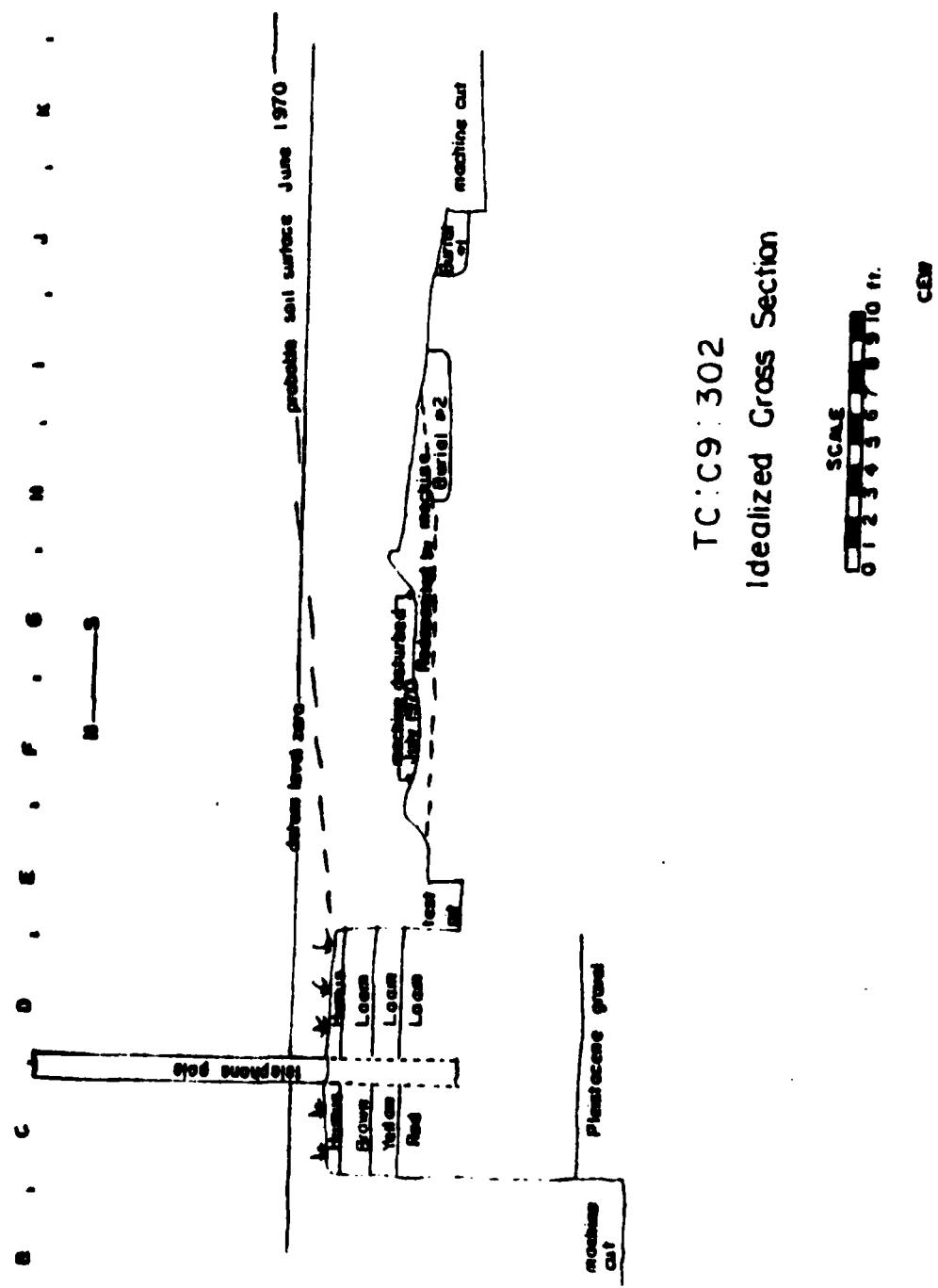




Figure 23. TC:C9:302, 1970. Arrow in location
of Burial 1. Horizontal stakes in location of
Burial 2.



Fig. 1. Debris from a building collapse. The debris was collected from the site of a building collapse in which a number of people were killed.



Fig. 2.

Figure 24a. Excavation of Burial 2, TC:C9:302,
1970.

Figure 24b. Floor of pit after removal of Burial 2.
Stakes and arrow mark location of skeleton.

Human Burial Number 1, TC:C9:302

Inspection of an area of undisturbed soil revealed a fire-reddened area at the edge of a machine cut. Excavation in this area revealed human bones lying upon this red soil. This was designated Human Burial Number 1 (HB-1), TC:C9:302. Additional excavation exposed what was remaining of the burial pit and a few more rodent-chewed human bones. Comparison of these bones with the machine-disturbed bones showed that they came from the same individual; although not all skeletal elements of this individual were recovered. The following age, sex and stature information was calculated by Caryl E. Wood.

Age

Antemortem loss of the left mandibular cuspid, all premolars, and all molars would indicate a relatively old age for this individual. The mandible is reduced in size and reveals a resorption of the alveolar margin to the mental foramen. The angle formed by the ramus and body measures 140° (Gray 1963:185).

Sex

Due to the fragmentary nature of the skeleton, it is impossible to sex this individual with any degree of certainty. However, the femoral head measurement of 37 mm. (Krogman 1939), the small mastoid process and general appearance (i.e., the delicate nature of the bones) would indicate that this individual is female.

Stature:

The living stature of this individual was $154.4 \pm 3.816\text{cm}$. It was calculated by measuring the maximum length of the femur (Genoves 1967:67-77).

Due to the disturbed and fragmentary nature of this burial, the posture and orientation of the body and the precise dimensions

of the burial pit could not be determined. A large portion of the bottom and lower sides of the pit remained, however. The approximate diameter of the floor of the pit was 3 1/2 feet. The existing lower walls of the pit slanted outward indicating that the maximum diameter was about one foot above the bottom. A maximum diameter of 4-4 1/2 feet would seem likely. The original contour of the pit was probably bell-shaped. The floor and small portions of the adjacent walls of the pit were fire-reddened. It would appear that the original function of the pit was for roasting food although no evidence of foodstuffs, charred or otherwise, was recovered from the pit. The pit last functioned as a place for the interment of the dead; a situation which is better documented in a prehistoric site (TC:C9:9) less than one airline mile from TC:C9:302 (Ireland 1970:67). The existing dimensions of this pit and its close proximity to Human Burial Number 2 would seem to indicate a flexed (loosely?) burial.

No artifacts were found associated with this burial. A bone bead fragment was found in an adjacent grid (40J) and may have been part of the burial. The fill of the pit that remained at the time of excavation was a brownish-yellow loam with sparse traces of charcoal.

Human Burial Number 2, TC:C9:302

This burial was situated 7 1/2 feet due north of HB-1. The burial pit was largely destroyed by machine cuts and up to one foot of soil had been re-deposited over the pit by machines. One of the machine cuts came within two inches of the skeleton but apparently did not disturb it. The skeleton was lying on its right side on the fire-reddened bottom of the pit, head to the east, facing north in a loosely flexed position (Fig. 24).

Grave goods consist of 144 bone beads, 20 shell beads and a shell pendant. The bone beads were located along the back (south) side of the vertebra, throughout the pelvic region and above the left femur. The shell beads were situated along the back (south) side of the cervical vertebra and the skull. The shell pendant was recovered within the bones of the left hand.

The following data was calculated by Caryl E. Wood.

Human Burial Number 2, TC:C9:302

Age

An age of 16-17 years was established on the basis of epiphyseal unions of longbones and upon dentition. The distal and proximal ends of both the tibia and femur have not fused and therefore, this individual has not reached the age of 18. A maximum age of 17 can be established because the distal epiphysis of the humerus has united with the diaphysis (Gray 1963). The root of the 2nd maxillary molar is incomplete and, thus a minimum age of 14-16 can be given to this individual (Brescia 1961). Because the humerus has fused, it would indicate that the age is closer to 16 than 14.

Sex

The criteria used to sex this individual were basically visual. The delicate cranium with angular orbital ridges, small mastoids and unilateral chin gives a definite impression of female.

Stature

A range in stature was calculated using two measurable bones: the femur and tibia. A living height of 147.36 ± 3.816 cm. has been established. (Genoves 1967).

Pathologies

Dentition exhibit small caries with little attrition. The maxillary canines are protruding and the mandibular 2nd incisors have grown inward due to crowding. Otherwise the teeth are in excellent condition.

The fill of the pit consisted of a hard, compact brownish-yellow loam shot with charcoal. A very thin concentration of charcoal was found on the bottom of the pit. Six erosion-worn cobbles each up to 11 inches in its greatest dimension were found on the bottom of the pit around the skeleton. Each showed evidence of heating: charred surfaces and fractures. A recent rodent burrow entered the pit near the bottom on the west side. The fill of the pit immediately surrounding the human skull was a water-deposited brown loam--further evidence of rodent activity.

Although little of the burial pit remained, some statements regarding its original dimensions and nature can be made. The floor was nearly circular and measured ca. 5 1/2 feet N-S and ca. 6 1/2 feet E-W. The small existing portions of the walls of

the pit sloped outward indicating maximum dimensions were greater than those of the floor. The fact that the floor of the pit was fire-reddened and that it contained charcoal and rocks that had been heated would seem to indicate that the pit originally functioned as a roasting pit. Both burials at TC:C9:302 resemble Human Burial Number 1, TC:C9:9; a nearby site (Ireland 1970, 1971). Thus the original shape of both burial pits may have been bell-shaped.

Artifacts: TC:C9:302

The only artifacts recovered from this site were associated with Human Burial Number 2.

Bone Artifacts

144 tubular bone beads were all highly polished and free of any surface decoration. One was considerably larger than the others: length 3.4 cm., maximum diameter 1.3 cm. The others ranged in length from 0.5cm. to 1.9cm. with a median of 1.2cm. The maximum diameters ranged from 0.5cm to 1.0cm. with a median of 0.7cm.

Shell Artifacts

Twenty shell beads that appear to be of the genus Olivella were associated with HB-2.

Also found with that burial was a shell pendant of unknown genus (fig. 5). The length of this specimen is 2.5 cm; width 1.8 cm. and thickness 0.2 cm.

No other artifacts of any type were recovered from TC:C9:302.

Conclusions: TC:C9:302

Little can be said regarding the cultural or temporal affiliations of the two human burials at this site. I have previously mentioned the similarity of these two burials to one of the burials assigned to the Upper Purgatoire Complex, A.D. 1000-1300. However, since the skeletal specimens at TC:C9:302 lacked associated architecture and diagnostic artifacts, they can not safely be placed in that Complex.

FINAL CONCLUSIONS

Included in here are reports for three architecture-bearing sites. Each are small but constructed differently: TC:C9:9B is a single-roomed circular jacal house; TC:C9:23 is a two-roomed structure with walls of mud (earth) and stone and also of jacal; and TC:C9:24 is a stone masonry structure with two rooms. A comparison of the contents of these three sites would reveal many other unevenesses.

Yet, plausible explanations can be given for the unlikeness of the three. Architecturally, each site was constructed of readily available materials; TC:C9:9B and TC:C9:23 were both located on alluvium and both volumetrically constructed largely of earth; TC:C9:24 was situated on bedrock (Trinidad Sandstone) and volumetrically composed largely of stone. Artifactualy the dissimilarities are, for the most part, in the realm of presences (or per cent present) and absences. The vagaries of recovery and/or preservation can be invoked to explain some of these differences, while many are undoubtedly manifest of unexplained cultural functions.

These functions or activities will not be dealt with here, however. Rather, the temporal and taxonomic placement of each of the sites will be dicussed.

The presence of Taos Incised sherds at TC:C9:23 and TC:C9:24 does permit some statements concerning the probable range of occupation for these two sites. Peckham and Reed (1963) date the manufacture of Taos Incised in the Rio Grande Valley as the latter part

of the A.D. 1000-1300 period. Dick (1965) characterized the Taos Phase (A.D. 1150-1250) at Picuris Pueblo, New Mexico, by the production of Taos Black-on-white with Taos Gray produced early in the Phase which gave way to Taos Incised which degenerated shortly after A.D. 1250. Thus the probable occupation of TC:C9:23 and TC:C9:24 was ca. A.D. 1200. The 58 sherds from TC:C9:23 and 14 from TC:C9:24 tentatively identified as Sopris Plain may or may not properly be classed as Taos Incised.

The temporal placement of TC:C9:9B poses only a slight problem. Only Sopris Plain and one corrugated sherd can be positively assigned to the occupation of that structure; none of the Taos Incised or Stamper Cordmarked. The only restored vessel of Sopris Plain is from another site within the Trinidad Reservoir, TC:C9:19 (A site that was excavated in 1952-1953 by Haldon Chase and is yet unreported). This restored Sopris Plain vessel was found in association with sherds identified by Stewart Peckham of the Museum of New Mexico, Santa Fe as Taos Black-on-white, Red Mesa or Escavada B/W and Taos Incised. Breternitz (1966) gives the following information for the above wares:

Taos B/W

Indigenous manufacture: A.D. 1150 to 1250.

Red Mesa B/W

Indigenous manufacture: A.D. 850 or 900 to ca. 1125

Evidence of trade: A.D. 993 to 1285

Escavada B/W

Indigenous manufacture: A.D. 925 to 1125.

The above black-on-white wares and Taos Incised sherds in association with Sopris Plain at TC:C9:19 would indicate that the

manufacture of Sopris Plain occurred somewhere between the approximate time span of A.D. 1000-1300. If my interpretation of Chase's artifact coding system is correct, Santa Fe B/W sherds are also associated with the Sopris Plain which would extend the terminal date to ca. A.D. 1350. The preponderence of Taos Incised Sherds at TC:C9:19 would seem to favor an occupation of ca. A.D. 1200 or slightly later for that site. The current level of knowledge of Trinidad area archaeology does not permit a more precise estimation of the date of occupation for TC:C9:9B than ca. A.D. 1000-1300. However, if the extra-architectural Taos Incised Sherds from TC:C9:9B can be assigned to the contents of that site, the occupation of TC:C9:9B would probably date ca. A.D. 1200-1250.

As mentioned previously, little can be said of the temporal placement of TC:C9:302.

Regarding the taxonomic placement of the three above architecture-bearing sites, TC:C9:23 and TC:C9:24 are here placed in the poorly defined Sopris Phase (A.D. 1150 or slightly later to A.D. 1250 or 1300) of the Upper Purgatoire Complex (A.D. 1000-1300) (Ireland 1971:50). This brings the number of sites included in that Phase to a total of four. The architecture of each of these four is quite different; it is evident that "tract housing" did not exist.

TC:C9:9B unquestionably fits into the temporal range of the Upper Purgatoire Complex. However, this site will not be assigned

to either the Sopris Phase or St. Thomas Phase until the analysis of the only similar structure (TC:C9:20/A-B) in the Trinidad region is completed.

No statistical comparison of the contents of the sites included in this report will be attempted.

The evidence of Plains contacts in the Upper Purgatoire Complex sites has been mentioned repeatedly (Dick 1963, Baker 1964, 1967 and Ireland 1970, 1971). In the above sources Dick stated that the cordmarked sherds present in these Trinidad Reservoir sites in small numbers did not appear to be typically Upper Republican, Baker stated they were of Upper Republican origin, while Ireland questioned that cultural derivation while offering no alternative. The identification of sherds from sites in this Reservoir area by Dr. Robert E. Bell, University of Oklahoma, as Stamper Cordmarked (Watson 1950:30) has eliminated that question.

This Southern Plains ware was originally assigned to the Optima focus of the Panhandle Aspect (Watson 1950). Recently the definition and very existence of this focus and the other focus of this Aspect, the Antelope Creek focus, have been seriously questioned (see Schneider 1969:172-174). Regardless of focal affiliations, numerous Panhandle Aspect sites bear a striking architectural resemblance to the stone masonry sites of the Upper Purgatoire Complex sites. That there is an interrelationship between these sites in the two geographical areas is evident, but the exact nature is not. The temporal relationship, however,

seems fairly clear. A study of the Panhandle Aspect based upon radiocarbon dating by Baerreis and Bryson (1966) indicates the range for that Aspect is ca. A.D. 1200-1440. Thus, contact between the two appears to have occurred near the end of the Upper Purgatoire Complex and near the beginning of the Panhandle Aspect.

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